

**YUK! THIS IS A
NUTRITIONAL
DISASTER AREA**



letters

NICOLA DI GRECO

Dear Ed,

Congratulations! You and Mr Nicola di Greco have published the best piece of bastardised Italian I've ever seen.

Eli De Sabbata
(Arts Student)

PARADOX PERPETUATED

Dear Editor,

Like so many other Christians, Ross Clark keeps on asking us to "examine the documents of Christianity" and scrutinise its claims. Instead of trotting out any of his "incontrovertible evidence" he prescribes a reading course. This gets the ball out of his court very neatly, since Semesterisation (that atheist plot) robs most people of the time or inclination to become a spiritual Sherlock Holmes. I once had both, and I flatly deny the assertion that Christianity gains by investigation. All this suck-it-and-see rhetoric reminds me of a passage from Voltaire:

I once knew a true theologian... He was familiar with the variant texts of the Bible. For 30 years he tried to reconcile the gospels and bring the fathers into union. He investigated the precise date of composition of the creed attributed to the apostles, and... how the Christian church was divided after its birth into different parties, and how the dominant group stigmatised all the others as heretics....

The difficulty of organising in his head so many things whose nature is to be confused... often disheartened him, but.... he devoted himself to them in spite of his disgust.... So long as he lived he was tolerant, and as he died he confessed that he had uselessly worn out his life.

Hoping you don't do likewise.

Bruce Gaunson,
BD (retired),
B.A.

REFECTORY PRICE RISES

Dear Editor,

Your article "Refectory Price Rises" was one of the most tedious, jumbled and hotch-potch pieces of journalism I have seen for some time. I realise why the author didn't put his name to it.

A rise of about x percent in prices tells the reader what? (Para 1). Similarly, to say there will be average rises of 2 cents on cold range and 5 cents on hot range says little. The insert which says "info still coming" is in line with the trend of the whole article - it tells the reader nothing of significance. It is just another example of the continual whitewash to justify continued increased prices for students. Increased numbers of students using the refectory also increases volume. More students using the refectory should lead to decreased prices, not increased prices as suggested, because the indirect costs i.e. fixed overhead (including the interest on debt for renovations) will be spread over more purchases. The indirect cost per unit of individual purchase is reduced.

Why should the Holt Room serve until 10.30 pm? (Para 6) Why can't the people who use the library at night eat before 8 pm? It is too much to expect that people should be able to purchase hot food and drink after 8 pm. The self-service machine would still be available and should suffice. People who eat at reasonable hours should not have to subsidize those who can't or won't. The question is one of service for a few versus lower prices overall.

Was it the Union Staff Association that decided girls in the finance section of the Union Building should receive subsidized meals? I have been told that the lunch vouchers for Union staff will cost the Student Union \$7,000 yearly. Could the Chairman of House Committee tell me if that was one of the decisions of worker participation?

Participation in decision making is essential to the successful functioning of modern industry, but worker participation is/should be more than a series of "give mes". It should result in real decision making power to workers, not a childish game. Management

as represented by the writer of the article, seems to be the various Union Committees with which the staff meet. To me this is typical of the bureaucrats who comprise these Committees. Shouldn't the author be talking of worker-student participation. The function of the representatives on these Committees is not to behave as self-appointed demagogues answerable only to themselves, but to represent the interests of students. Real participation in decision making brings with it commensurate responsibilities - responsibilities for profits as well as losses. It is not a game to be played by pseudo-avant garde intellectuals.

In a period of inflation, in which we are now involved, price rises are inevitable. But the refectory, because of its great turnover, student fees subsidy and non-profit function, should be able to compete better than outside cafes with regard to prices for food. In many cases it fails to do this. Let's not have these excuses printed in Semper again. Why don't the bureaucrats admit to the failure they have created and in some cases inherited?

Yours,
Ken Hayward,
Don Hayward.

LOGIC I

Squirrels hide nuts in grass
Figs plant grass
Squirrels are not pigs
Figs have no nuts
Grass is good for squirrels
Figs pursue squirrels for their grass
Squirrels are not pigs
Trees are rooted in grass
Pigs root
Squirrels nest in trees

— Draw a logical conclusion from these statements.

THE TRUE MEANING OF EKKA WEDNESDAY

Dear Teacher,

I went to the Ekka last Wensday and rode on the octipuss and the Zipper and then i vomited and then i had a dagwood dog and fairy Floss and had a ride on the doggem cars and vomited I broat seven difrent sample bags, and while i was reading my phantom comic i vomited.

And then we went to buy some strawbry icecream and chips and we went to pick up dad at the pub but he was vomiting.

Next year i'm going to go to lots of side-shows that i never saw this year and see the bulls.

love,
Steven.

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who needs you?

Many final year students ask themselves this question every year. To know you're one of many doesn't help when it's your turn.

That's why we're here. The Careers Counselling Centre. Why we organize a Campus Interview Programme every year.

We invite a variety of employers from commerce, industry and government to speak with students about the employment scene.

In their own organizations and others.

We're a counselling service and information exchange.

"Who needs you?" Maybe one of the visiting employers will help you work out an answer.

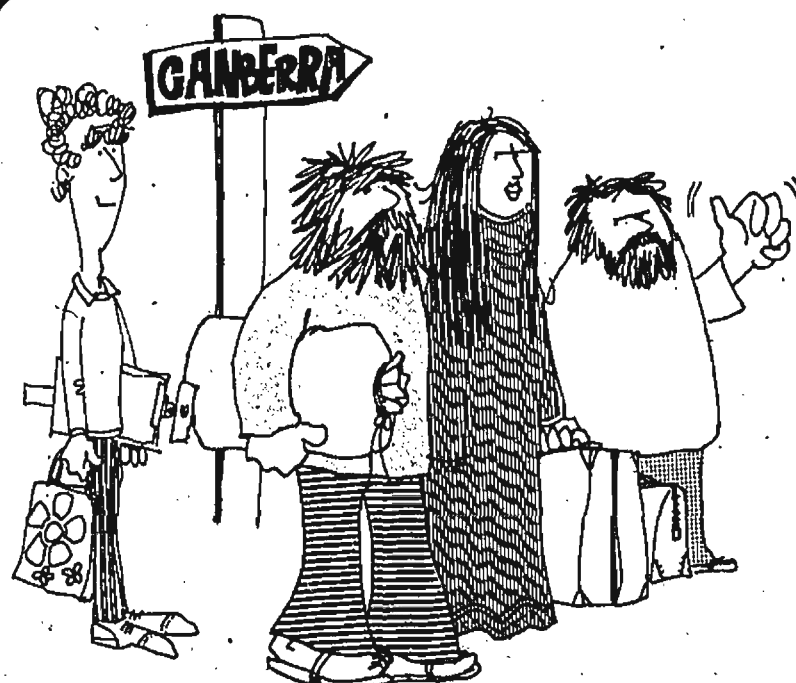
If you want to meet one of them, it's a simple matter. Call at the Careers Counselling Centre in the shack behind the Social Sciences building. We'll introduce you.

A career is your life and your decision. We believe a little more information won't go astray.



THE CAREERS INFORMATION OFFICE

CIO.0035F



TRAIN IN '76 FOR GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION?

The Australian Public Service Board's Administrative Trainee Scheme introduces about 30 graduates a year to administrative work through structured training and experience. Competition for the scheme is keen and selection standards are high. If you have a sound academic record, potential for administrative work and an interest in making things happen in Australia today, you should find the scheme rewarding.

Present annual salary while training ranges from \$7,252 to \$8,469 depending on the level of degree held. Promotion in the Australian Public Service is on merit. Former trainees have found their training year has helped them to respond quickly and effectively to the demands of work areas which interest them.

The next training year begins in January 1976. If you are interested in an administrative career in Canberra, apply to the Australian Public Service Inspector Australian Government Centre, 295 Ann Street, BRISBANE QLD 4000 (Telephone 25 0122) before 29 August 1975.

AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD

THE UNIVERSITY

Genuine Cause For Concern

A little known or remembered fact on campus these days is that a few years ago, under quite outrageous and unjust circumstances, a University of Queensland lecturer was forced by the Senate ("through the Vice Chancellor") to face up to the prospect of dismissal because of his agreement to the staging of an artistic event which had involved some 'sexual content'.

Regardless of the content of any rhetoric which may officially be forwarded to justify this move against the lecturer (which basically — for lack of any substantial case — did not result in his dismissal) it is clearly true that the real reasons lying behind the action being pursued at all were largely moralistic — i.e., in this case, one set of conservative values opposing a different set of a progressive and liberal nature.

The university was in effect explicitly or implicitly attempting an act of censoring.

These puritanical charges should never have been laid in the first place. But, they were — and as a result the lecturer in question was left to incur quite heavy expenses (running into thousands of dollars) in order to stage his defence.

Even though he was assisted in this regard by FAUSA (Federation of Australian University Staff Associations)

there is no doubt that, despite some University officials claims to the contrary (these being based on irrelevant legal mumbo jumbo), this unjust and ultimately unsuccessful action which the University had initiated, was directly responsible for much anguish, financially and otherwise on the part of those concerned with fighting the charges.

When this fact was pointed out to the University Senate and subsequently a quite reasonable claim made on their part for payment of the costs which they had caused, the Senate refused to agree to make such payment. They did so even though in an essentially similar case which occurred in South Australia, another University Council had decided that a payment of this type was their responsibility.

Over the last two years, the Senate's negative attitude to this question of payment has been reaffirmed several times, even up to and including the most recent of the meetings of the new Senate.

One outcome of this unreasonableness on the Senate's part has been that FAUSA has passed a motion of censure against the Vice Chancellor as well as the Senate of the University of Queensland itself.

So far even this censure has not been able to make the Senate reverse its position in order to ensure that justice

is finally done. What will happen next on the part of FAUSA and U. of Q.'s staff members is not really clear, however, this much is — a censure of this type is a serious matter and surely all staff at this University should now act in a united manner to guarantee that this existing censure is given teeth so that justice ultimately is achieved over this case — otherwise there is no reason to believe that staff should ever be safe from the possibility of facing similar oppressive charges themselves (i.e. now that the precedent apparently has been "established"). □

The whitewash continues — Despite the fact that at the Senate meeting of the 31st July there was a considerable amount of time given to speeches regarding this issue in the minutes of the meeting (Report No 5/75), which are circulated to the heads of the Departments, there were only three lines about the debate: "Doctor Medlin, President of F.A.U.S.A. addressed the Senate, on a matter relating to the payment of costs arising out of the proceeding under Statute 14 in 1972."

This playing down of the importance of the incident is typical of the reactionary nature of the Senate. □

Notes

THE UNIVERSITY'S "CATCH 22"

This article will give you an idea of the workings of the University senate.

On the night of 28th July the Senate approved a new set of Entry rules for the University. These are the rules they use to effect the quota system. A person competing for a place in the quotas is subject to these rules.

Last year the Senate made a decision to allow people coming from school to defer their place in the quota for a year. This allowed people to work for a year and get some experience of the world before coming to Uni. This is all very magnanimous and liberal.

However when the rules come to be approved by Senate there is a Catch 22 clause, in the deferment rules. You can only get deferment if you achieve a certain T.E. score. These scores were well above the minimum entry scores one needed to win a place in the various quotas this year. For example, in Arts you can only get deferment if your entry score was at least 900. But the minimum entry score for Arts this year was 880, and it probably will be again next year. So if you had a T.E. score of 900 or above you would not need to apply for deferment as you would be certain of getting a place in the quota. The rule is similar for all other courses.

The only people such a rule would be any benefit to, would be the less able student who wouldn't dare give up a place in the quota once it's won. But these are the very people excluded by this clause. The rule really says that you can only get your place in the quota deferred if you

are certain of getting a place next year. This clearly discriminates against the less able students.

This is just one example of the types of decisions made on the Senate. I tried to have the offending section deleted but failed dismally. The Senate makes countless decisions like this. They give concessions with the right hand, then cynically take them away with the left.

Brian Towler
President.

V.C.'S SHAMEFUL SENATE SEXISM

The proof that in "high" circles you are a nobody or a non-entity as either a secretary or a woman (or worst still, both), was provided by the Vice Chancellor at the last meeting of the University Senate.

In the process of introducing to an invited guest of the Senate all of those present including the senior University officials as well as the Senate members, the Vice Chancellor totally ignored the existence of the Minutes Secretary. As far as this particular omission is concerned, the kindest explanation which could conceivably be offered for having done so is that Zeilman did not know her name, despite the fact that he knew and recalled all thirty-two of the other people's names.

If it is true that he did not know her name, then this fact also contains its own built-in comment on the Vice Chancellor's attitude towards those "junior" staff assisting him in his administrative position. □

LATE FEES

Hundreds of students have received letters in the past weeks from Registrar Rayner saying they owe \$10 or \$20 in late fees. Many students with very good excuses failed to pay their fees on time and now are hit with this letter several months later.

If you have a good excuse for not paying your fees on time take the letter over to the Admin. and explain your circumstances and ask to have the fine waived. If you don't get satisfaction ask to see Bruce Green, the assistant Registrar, who may be able to fix things up. He obviously can't see hundreds of students but hopefully he won't need to see that many.

If you run up against a brick wall come and see me in Union Office and I will give you any advice or assistance. B.T.

ABSCHOL TUTORIAL SCHEME

Abschol, the University black affairs group has been operating a Tutorial Scheme for the last few months. We have around 100 black kids and a similar number of tutors. The scheme encourages educational assistance for the black kids plus social mixing, a widening of personal horizons and a greater social consciousness. But we have a problem. Many of the black kids, who have sought tutorial help from Abschol live in Brisbane suburbs which don't contain many campus students, teachers etc.

We urgently need tutors who live in or near the following areas: Eight Mile Plains (OPAL home), Redcliffe, Bracken Ridge, Windsor, Margate Beach, Woodridge, Ekibin, Coopers Plains and Holland Park.

If you would like to offer some of your time in helping black kids in these areas, please contact Abschol via Union Office or fill out our Tutorial Scheme Forms at Union office. If you have transport problems, Abschol will subsidise your costs and provide you with any other assistance you might need (including books, materials, referrals to educational specialists in specific cases). You don't have to be an Einstein to assist needy kids, just an average education, a few spare hours a week and an interest in humanity.

UNION ELECTIONS

IT MAY NOT BE TOO LATE

Nominations for a smorgasbord of Union Council, elected Committee and University Faculty Board positions close 5.00 p.m. Friday 15th August, 1975 at Union Office — where nomination forms are available.

POSTAL VOTES

Voting will take place in the Refectory Monday to Thursday 15-18 September, 11.00-7.30 p.m. and Friday 19th Sept. 11.00 a.m.-4.00 p.m.

Students in advanced (clinical) years of Dentistry, Medicine and the therapies will be sent postal ballots automatically.

Any other student who requires a postal ballot will be sent one on receipt of a written request by the electoral officer.

REFECTORY PRICE RISES

STAFF REPLY

One wonders where these two people who wrote the article Refectory Price Rises in the last issue of Semper received or conjured up this information which they carefully iced and served up to the students to chew on and swallow. We hope in this article to show you the facts behind the scenes so that at least you can chew and spit out what you wish.

What is the staff association? It is an association formed in the main interests of the staff and the Union to protect and provide a service to all in which all discontent with working conditions can be voiced.

A recent case has been the refectory staff. These women and men work in deplorable conditions. They are only given award wages and are not compensated for the conditions they work in or the fact that they are short staffed and spend all peak time periods worked off their feet. More staff would decrease the jammed conditions of the students in the scramble race at peak time periods.

The staff still have no real room of their own. At one stage they were forced to change and have dinner in a dungeon below the kitchen which was damp and full of mice with few lockers and one bare table.

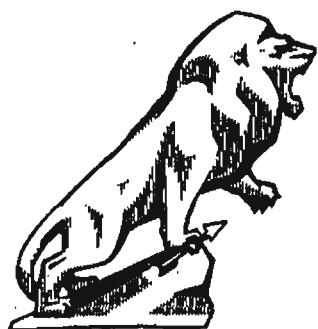
Price rises may be in part due to staff wages however staff are only paid award wages. Discrimination of age would cost the union a loss in the lack of experience of the younger workers. Every year the refectory runs at a loss. This is usually compensated by a large profit in external catering. This year the deficit could not be filled as there was very little external catering. Promotion of external catering comes under the jurisdiction of the Refectory Manager who has in this aspect of trade failed miserably. His empty promises of a rise in external catering for the coming months can only be greeted with a disbelieving moan.

Although Mr John Perry is partly responsible for the extended variety, range and quality of food, all praise must go to the Refectory ladies. The improved quality of food can be attributed to Hazel Crow and her kitchen staff. The ladies of each section must be admired for achieving so much from so little.

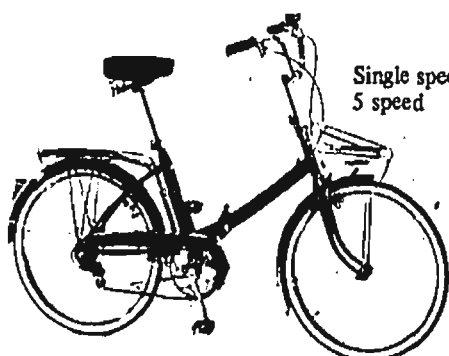
In conclusion, I must refer to a small section of the article Refectory Price Rises: quote "The staff are happier working in the more pleasant and successful environment". The refectory staff have never been more discontent with their environment largely because of the stress resulting from severe understaffing and dangerous conditions.

Staff Association

PRICES UP \$20



CYCLES PEUGEOT



Single speed \$145
5 speed \$155

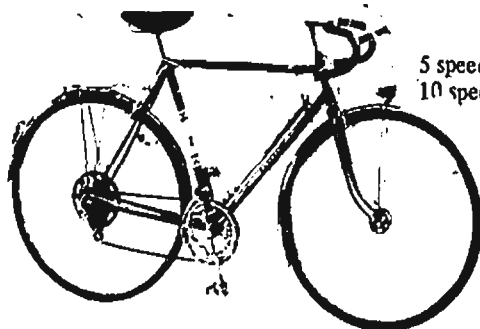
PN8L40 & PN8L22 FOLD-UP TOURERS.

The brilliant multi-purpose cycle featuring the unique Peugeot fold-up frame, split second fold-up mechanism enables you to carry your bicycle in the car boot or even a suitcase.

Frame incorporates Peugeot patented fold-up mechanism and a double lock cam. Quick release handle bars and seat allow bike to be disassembled in seconds.

Models available — PLNS40 — 5 Speed
— PLNS22 — Single Speed

Colours available — Peugeot Racing White
— Iridescent Blue — Copper
— Orange



5 speed \$155
10 speed \$170

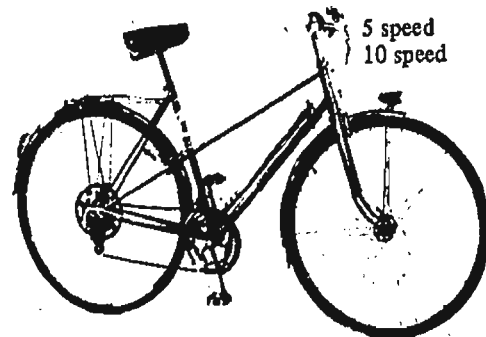
UE8 GENTS LIGHTWEIGHT SPORTS TOURER

The top selling lightweight adult tourer cycle with all the features of a genuine racing cycle at moderate price.

Frame available in various sizes.
Models available — 10 Speed
— 5 Speed
— Single Speed

Various colours available.
Half chrome front forks
Legendary Peugeot Paint Finish, hand lining.

WEIGHT — 30lbs. (e.g. 15 kilograms)



5 speed \$155
10 speed \$170

UE18 UNISEX LADIES AND GENTS LIGHTWEIGHT TOURER

Ultramodern lightweight step-through frame, with all features of the Sports Tourer. Unique lightweight rigid frame design in various sizes.

Models available — 10 speed
— 5 speed
— Single speed

Various colours available.
Half chrome front forks
Legendary Peugeot paint finish, hand lining.

3 WEEKS' STOCK LEFT AT OLD PRICES



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CAR RADIOS and CASSETTE PLAYERS

Exclusive to the Union Agency

From the same factory as one of the top three brands.
Spectacular value with a spectacular guarantee

MODEL XA 92
Cassette Player with fast forward and
tape end signal \$45

MODEL XA 90
Cassette player with automatic reverse
and programme selector \$75

MODEL XA 900
Cassette player and AM radio unit with
fast forward and tape end signal \$90

MODEL MCR 1000
Cassette player with AM radio. Auto. reverse
and programme selector \$110

GUARANTEE: If your SONIDO unit becomes
unserviceable, it will be replaced any time within
SIX MONTHS of the purchase date.

FIRESTONE

TYRES
BATTERIES
WHEEL ALIGNMENTS
BRAKE REPAIR WORK

The Union Agency will arrange purchase and fitting of new and
retread tyres, batteries, wheel alignments and brake repair work
at lower than usual prices through Firestone.

Examples:
Wheel alignments — normally \$12.50
Union \$10.50

Tyres 6.50 — 13 — normally \$32.65
(tubed) Union \$24.50



LIGHTING SYSTEM

UNION AGENCY

MONDAY -
FRIDAY

9 AM - 5 PM

TELEPHONE 711611

The Union Calculator Shop and the Union Agency will
allow a special discount of 4% off the price of any
goods totalling more than \$100 as a single purchase
made with your taxation refund cheque as full or part
payment before 30th September 1975

TALKING TO JEANNIE



LEWIS

AUDIOBIOGRAPHY OF JEANNIE

What sort of little girl were you, Jeannie? Were you an eistedford brat?

I'm an only child; my parents are a lot older than I am. I never went in for eistedfords — examinations of any sort always freaked me, and competitions freaked me. I liked singing, but I've always been terrified of people laughing at me — which is why I didn't do a lot of things I could have.

It's something I'm trying to overcome at this stage in my life. I used to drink a lot before I went on stage because I was so scared of being laughed at — which probably ended up with disastrous results. I still like something to warm my throat, but not the risk

What else? Well, I used to read a lot.

Where did you start singing?

I was at Uni and in the C.N.D. and I went in anti-war demonstrations. We had a group called the Radiation Quartet (three English boys and me). Someone at a peace concert asked us what we were called — and that's when we got our name. There was a folk-boom on about then, so I used to sing at quite a few folk places. In the end, I fucked up Uni and I fucked up music too — because I never really got properly into either. I finished my degree two years later than I should have and then I started singing full-time — if you know what I mean. I did office work about six months of the year. But the last four years, I've done music full-time.

People joke about the fact that I keep saying I'm leaving, but I don't have regrets about staying in the sense that I've got into things that would have taken me a lot longer overseas — like doing music for ballet and Sculthorpe's thing. Which is what frightens me about going overseas, I guess. I know I'll probably start at the bottom (if I start at all) on a money level, but I don't really want to have to start a long way back as far as the music's concerned. I want to continue where I'm at musically rather than go back — even if I have to turn my back on the huge financial successes that I'm having (sic).

When are you thinking of a new record?

I'm doing a concert in November for 10 nights in a new Sydney theatre complex called the Seymour Centre (in the drama theatre) and that's to be the next album — hopefully a double this time

what she does is a load of crap as far as I'm concerned. I don't pretend to like her simply because she's a female performer out there in front of a male rock band. It means nothing to me. Whether she's a good musician or not — which she is, in her own right — it's not where my head's at. I'd rather go and listen to Nina Simone. Suzi Quatro's not trying to be a mad feminist — she knows what the entertainment business is about — make it while you can!

I've just been reading Joplin's biography (Myra Freeman). I don't think Janice had anything held against her because she was a female — there was a whole "other world" that she moved in where people tried to destroy her

I: But you don't have to be a feminist to have women identifying with you.

J: No, it's the same with Dory Previn — women identify themselves with her songs. To me, she's a lady with an incredible amount of insight — but not just on women's problems. She goes into so many things. She's brilliant. But women do come into it — as one of the microgroups in society. Do you know that song of hers: When a man loves a woman, he's a hunter / When a woman loves a man, she's a predator?

Dory Previn has always been known as Andre Previn's wife. Now she's making it on her own terms.

It's very strange when people put you "up there" because they see you as having made it — which I always find a bit of a joke, considering my financial status. What "made" means, I'm not so sure, but I find it strange that people identify me with feminism because I've never consciously sung as a woman. The songs I sing are very important to me. They're up front. I'm merely interpreting them.

I: Do you get tired of answering stereotype questions?

J: No, I like talking to people — some of them do really good interviews. For instance, John Kerr at 4BH — I don't think he's listened to my albums much — but he looked at the blurb on the first album and saw a Jose Marti quote and went into a rave about him. It was sort of stunning after the interview I'd just done before at 4IP where I felt that if I'd been a good lay maybe I might have been considered a performer.

It's not just a matter of being a female — homosexuality is rampant in the upper echelons of the industry — it is really a case that if you are male or female, look fairly presentable and sing nice songs, you have more chance than if you sing songs you really want to sing.

I: Is there a "best" medium for you, Jeannie?

J: I prefer doing live performances — working on stage. I don't like television; I get rather terrified — it's a different medium altogether.

I: Do you feel that T.V. is a performer's medium?

J: It could be. Some people work better on television; they really enjoy working in that medium. But for a start, there's very little of the training done that people need to get accustomed to it. I freeze. But many people prefer film. I've just read an interview with Bette Davis — she is one person who really loves working in films. The first time I worked in a studio I didn't like it, yet I like studio work now — if I'm doing something I want to do. There's still that terror when it actually comes to the final take: you've done all the rehearsals properly, but you know this one is going down, being recorded. It's there for people to keep looking back at. But I want to keep doing studio recordings. To me, any medium is a challenge, and I want to get better at it, to project some of the more immediate personality on film that people can project on stage.

I: Why do you think it's taken you so long to get through to large numbers of people? You have a superb voice, yet a lot of people haven't heard of you.

J: And after my appearance on Norman Gunston they still haven't — he forgot to announce me — the bugger!

I: Could it be that you don't compromise on the material you use?

J: I don't know. I get a bit sick of all the interviewers who write: "9 or 10 years at it and she hasn't made it commercially." I don't feel sour grapes about it. Perhaps it's because I've got older and I accept it more. The fact is, there are a lot of good singer-songwriters here, but there is also a lot of fear amongst accepted forms of media of using anything a bit different. Joni Mitchell is accepted here now, but four years ago, if anyone had done a Joni Mitchell song, people would have said: "Who is she". Eventually, singers here in a similar scene to Joni Mitchell will probably gain some sort of acceptance. Dylan probably wouldn't have made it on television here — and I don't mean in the sense of Dylan and Australia being different. Dylan's just not the sort of performer who'd made it on television anyway. Except that now there are younger audience programs.

I: Are people becoming more cosmopolitan since you started performing?

J: Yes, I hope so. Probably more because of a general conscience-changing in Australia — the same as the late 60's in the States. Audiences have grown a bit to the sort of music I do. Yet I really don't want to perform for one type of audience.

The thing is, if the sort of songs I do, get exposure on shows like Norman Gunston then we could get across to a broader listening audience. I think that's where television offers huge benefits.

I: Your songs are distinctively different, Jeannie. Has Yma Sumac, the Peruvian folk-singer had any influence on you?

J: I'm not sure about the influence. She's a lady I really admire. I like people who, whatever they choose as their instrument — voice etc. — really stretch it. Yma has incredible things in her top register that I don't have. There are several other ladies whom I admire because they try to extend, and that's the important thing. I remember going to some dancing classes once with Keith Bain — who does a lot of choreography around theatre. Whatever people may think of the different forms of his choreography, the fact is that in his classes he says: "extend". I know it's not just Keith. It's a philosophy embraced by a lot of people in dance and the theatre — to extend yourself beyond what you think you can.

At Jazz school, and at the Con. when I asked about doing (voice) classes, they said: "We don't teach voice". They separated voice off as if it were not an instrument. Well, to me, it is. Why not try to do with your voice what other people do with flute, guitar or any other instrument? I just don't see it as terribly different. One of the singers I most admire, Collette Monnot, is not merely experimenting with her voice for the sake of experimentation, but is putting her ideas across as well.

I: We were awfully disappointed that Quilpayan didn't get up here.

J: Probably a matter of finances.

Joan Jara is certainly about the bravest woman I ever met — made me feel, well, I hate the word "humble" (I always get visions of Uriah Heep) but it induced a certain amount of humility because she's in the very difficult position that a lot of women are in — not just Chilean women, Chilean people — who will find a new partner and go on. It's very difficult when your husband's so well-known to actually ever sort out your own personal life again. It's expected of you to continue to fight on a public level like that.

Another thing we were talking about was death. (It's one of my preoccupations). She said that death doesn't have to be a maudlin thing, that you talk about death in order to make people aware of life. That's probably one of the reasons I find Carlos Castaneda's books so interesting, especially the third one (viz. if you're aware of death and each person's mortality, then you want to do as much as you can while you're here. That's the only time you have got.) And it's also a good argument for me against suicide — every time I contemplate it.

I had several talks with Joan Jara, one when I tried to ask her about the position of women in Chile (I was getting so aggravated by the guys in Quilpayan and their attitudes to women). Wow! You certainly met some male chauvinists there — I can tell you — the only thing in my life that nearly turned me into a staunch feminist. Actually, it's no worse than a lot of Australian attitudes — but because they were revolutionaries, I expected some of their other attitudes to be different too. And they weren't. Apart from that, what they were singing about was very real.

I: The way the world is going, there'll probably be some cause for you and people like you to sing about for the rest of your professional lives.

J: It's like this lady, Collette Monnot, says — people expect her to write and sing something specific on this issue or that one, but if it's not something she feels strongly about, she can't. She felt strongly about Chile and Che (when he died). So she wrote and sang about them. But when she was criticised by leftists of the left because she sang love songs instead of political songs, she had to leave Paris because life became so miserable for her — they kept on and on about what she was doing all the time.

I: Maybe that's the problem. You get a reputation and get stuck in a groove because it's what other people expect.

J: I think all you can do, if possible, is to try to maintain some sort of honesty or integrity to yourself — if you can.

I: Jeannie, do you sing feminist music?

I just sing songs. But a lot of them are songs women seem to identify with, for some reason. I choose songs more from a humanist point if they're going to be committed songs. I choose lyrics that mean something to me, but I don't consciously choose songs that I think are non-commercial. A lot of the songs I do would be commercial — if someone wanted to push them. I don't choose feminist lyrics. In fact, I find the identification many feminists seem to have with me strange. I've been very put off the feminist movement here because I feel that a lot of things the press pick up are aspects of the movement which I don't really think are important. Aspects, such as childcare, etc, are important. Simply because of biology, women often have to make a choice between career and motherhood. Men don't.

I: Have you found it a handicap being a woman in music?

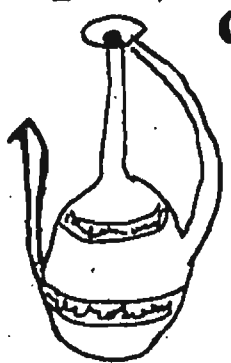
J: Not at all. There are other things — the material I use, for example. For males doing similar material too. Bob Hudson's now made it after 11 years with the Newcastle Song. Eleven years! It's a joke! Perhaps if I were particularly glamorous I would have found it simpler — but that applies to males in show business too — that you've got to go around and be an easy lay and be good looking. Possibly in other careers there are bigger barriers, but not in music. I think the barrier comes when females have to make a choice as to whether they're going to go on or stop their career to have children — especially if they're by themselves and don't wish to be attached to someone else.

I: When you were overseas did you see any evidence of what you could call a women's music movement?

J: I've listened to stuff here — I don't think it proves anything that a women's band can exist — like Clitoris in Sydney, for example — unless they're going to be good at what they're doing. They get up there and can be made a laughing stock by musicians. And it doesn't just apply to women's groups. I've seen groups of left people perform at concerts — and unless they're good at their music, unless they're good at whatever their particular form is, their ideas mean nothing because they're not masters of the medium they're using. I don't mean that you put off doing something forever — you'd never perfect it sufficiently. You go on learning all the time. It's just that you've got to have some sort of technique or craft — otherwise you damage the message you're trying to get across. A female band like Fanny is good — because they're good musicians — but a female performer like Suzi Quatro —

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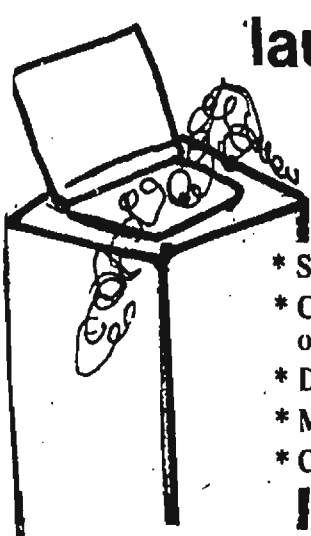
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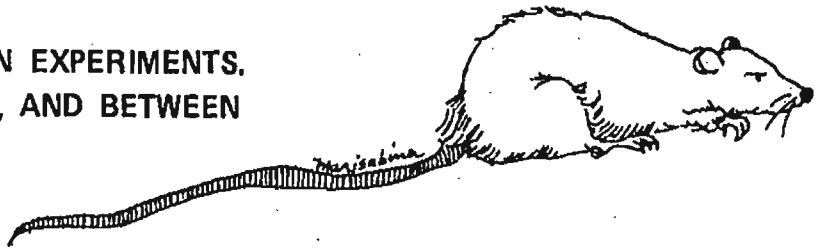
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IN 1973 SCIENTISTS USED ABOUT 195,000 DOGS AND 66,000 CATS IN EXPERIMENTS. THAT SAME YEAR THEY USED BETWEEN 20 AND 25 MILLION MICE, AND BETWEEN EIGHT AND NINE MILLION RATS.



In an interview about the policies of the National Anti-Vivisection Society of America, a reporter asked a society spokesman, "Do you object to all animals being cut up for research, or just certain ones?"

"We object to any creature being used," was the reply, "even a worm."

"But don't you concentrate most of your attention on the larger animals such as cats and dogs and generally ignore rats and mice even though they're the most commonly used?"

"Sure we do," the spokesman admitted. "Just between you and me it would be very hard to arouse public sympathy for a rat or a mouse."

Admittedly there's not much prestige attached to being a rat or a mouse. Yet in the menagerie of animals used in research, the rat and especially the mouse are the dominant species, towering over all others in their importance to research. They are the aristocrats of all laboratory animals, pampered thoroughbreds hand raised in elaborate hospital-like settings, a breed apart from the ordinary alley rat or field mouse.

The two animals really came into their own around the turn of the century when pioneering research in nutrition behavioural studies, genetics and cancer began. "Rats and mice are the most commonly used research animals primarily for three reasons: their cost, availability and size," summed up Sumner Foster, Executive Vice President of Charles River Breeding Laboratories, the world's largest producer of both animals for research.

With rats, nutrition researchers in the late 1890s were able to demonstrate what was then an incredible concept: that the lack of certain vitamins could result in specific diseases. We have the rat to thank for the discovery of vitamins E and B₆ and the information we have on the roles these vitamins play in the body.

Around the same time nutritional studies were getting underway, behavioural research using animals also was beginning. Besides an animal that was cheap to keep and easy to reproduce in a laboratory, behavioural experimenters needed one that was smart. It had to be quick learning enough to run mazes or perform tasks for such rewards as food or water or to avoid a painful jolt of electricity. They settled on the rat.

Mouse-based research also came in the 1900s with the rediscovery of Gregor Mendel's laws of heredity. They were already being reconfirmed in research done with drosophila, the fruit fly, and researchers set out to use other subjects to see how universal the laws were. "The people who were trying to verify Mendel's laws to see where they applied to animals started to use mice," explained Dr Earl L. Green, Director of the Jackson Laboratory, the only mammalian genetics research center in the world and breeder of the widest selection of research mice available.

In time it occurred to these genetic researchers that the mouse might also make a useful animal for cancer research. As part of their genetic research, some experimenters began producing new strains, or breeds, of inbred mice by breeding brother with sister.

By the 1930s the demand for rats and mice had grown to the point where there was a real need for commercial breeders who could mass produce animals. "In those days," Foster explained, "the prime purpose was merely to produce large numbers of conventional animals with little regard to overall quality. Subsequent changes in techniques did not really occur until the mid 1950s."

Then animal breeders began to move toward creating a new breed of rat and mouse, one that wouldn't upset some scientist's experiments by suddenly getting sick or by performing erratically. One goal of breeders was to produce a uniform animal so that, according to one technician, "someone in Berkeley and, say, Fred Farkle in Cambridge could have the same animal." A second major goal was to produce an animal as healthy and as disease-free as possible.

Probably the best way to see how these problems have been solved at least partially is to take a look at how Charles River Inc. operates. It is the largest breeder of its

kind with plants in the U.S.; France, Canada, England and Italy. In 1973, it produced almost 13 million mice and rats.

Charles River met the disease problem in the mid 1950s by working closely with researchers from the Lombard Institute of Notre Dame's Department of Microbiology. All of Charles River rats and mice were started as breeding pairs made as germfree as possible. Taking advantage of the best natural germ barrier, the placenta, Charles River technicians remove the yet unborn mice from their mother's womb by caesarean section, rinse them with a special disinfectant and place them in a sterilized glove box where they are massaged to life.

Everything these animals eat, drink, touch and breathe is sterile and they are handled by their caretakers only with the glove inserts in their box. Some of these animals may later be exposed to a number of specific bacteria to meet the demands of some research program or they may find themselves in the larger colony of disease free animals.

Even in this last environment there are elaborate safeguards set up to insure that the bulk of the animals are shielded from as much infection as possible. The mice and rats are kept in cages in large windowless buildings where everything is precisely controlled. The animals breathe air that has been drawn into the building through layers of filters. They drink sterilized water, eat pasteurized food, and sleep on sterilized bedding in sterilized cages. Anyone entering these breeding rooms must pass through a germ security interlock of three chambers. In the first, where a blast of insecticide kills any unwanted pests, individuals remove their street clothing. In the second, they scrub up to wash off any germs and in the third, they put on sterilized clothing — face masks, gloves, caps, etc. — before exposing themselves to the animals.

Charles River is the first to apply these techniques on a scale massive enough to produce millions of fastidiously healthy mice, thus establishing their reputation as not only the largest but the most efficient commercial breeder around.

With these techniques, Charles River produces eight strains of rats and seven strains of mice for production. According to Sumner Foster, the biggest customers for both animals are the pharmaceutical industries who use them for screening various chemical compounds while a huge number of mice are also used in the field of cancer research.

Besides producing germfree mice and rats, the company can also surgically customize animals in large quantities.

One of their more popular models is the hypophysectomized rat. "This requires the complete removal of the pituitary gland which is considered by many to be the master gland," Foster said. Such glandless rats are used in endocrine research.

Rats and mice are only two of the products Charles River produces for research. They also raise hamsters, rabbits, and guinea pigs, and recently bought an island off the Florida Keys where they plan to raise monkeys for research. They are the Macy's of animal breeders.

This is not the case at the Jackson Laboratory in Bar Harbor, Maine, where the mouse is king. Founded in 1929 by Dr Clarence Cook Little as a private, nonprofit research center, the laboratory is the world's only center for studying mammalian genetics and has also become famous as a virtuoso breeder of an incredible variety of laboratory mice.

That was never part of the laboratory's plans but in the 1930s it just happened that way. According to Dr. Earl Green, Dr Little's successor, "What we used to do was take the excess mice of the different inbred strains and set them out in the corridor at the end of the day. The mice would then be collected and held for a little while to see if anybody would like to have them."

"Prior to that," he continued, "it was the custom to set the mice out in the corridor and then take them off and kill them. Then one day someone from the National Institutes of Health was here who said 'why are you killing all these mice? Why aren't you making them available to other people?' So the laboratory started to do so and now it operates as a business related activity."

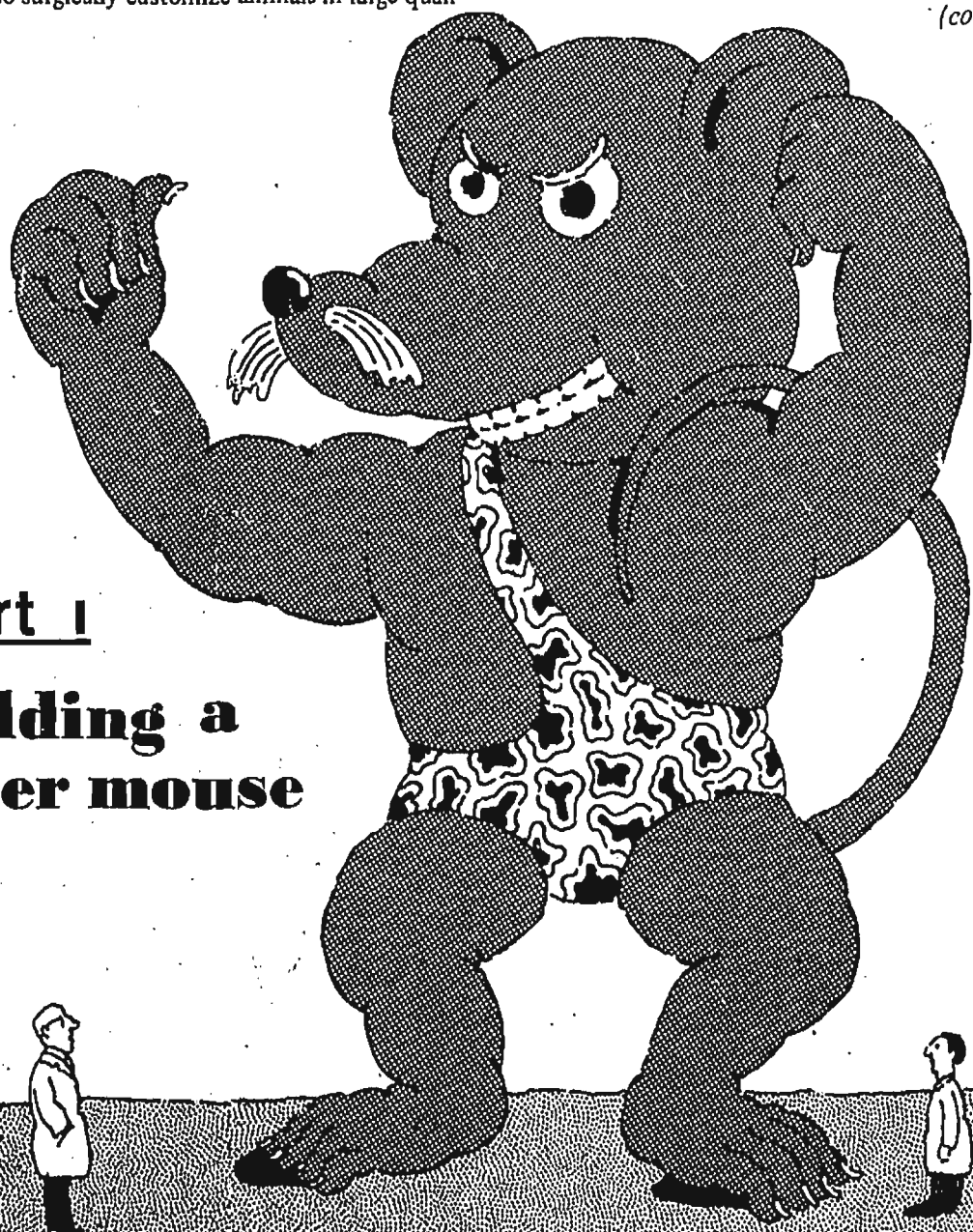
A mouse buyer now has a choice of over 60 different kinds of JAX mice available from their regular production stock of mouse strains and if he is particularly interested, he also can buy a couple of mice from among 100 strains used in research at Jackson. Jackson is not a breeder on a massive scale like Charles River — Jackson produces only about two million mice per year for sale — but its fame as a breeder rests on its ability to produce and preserve an immense variety of mouse strains.

It is particularly adept at producing inbred strains of mice, animals which react uniformly to testing and thereby eliminate many of the variables that plague every experimenter. Only after 20 successive generations of brother-sister matings, a time period of at least seven years, does the breeder get a good inbred strain of mice that are about 95 percent identical with one another. This identity goes past the superficial level of just looking or act-

(cont. overpage)

part I

Building a better mouse



ing alike. It goes past all organs and tissue, down to the level of the cell and even one step beyond that to nucleus of the cell where the animal's hereditary characteristics are held in the thread-like chromosomes.

By this technique, inherited peculiarities of a certain kind of mouse can be fixed in a thoroughbred model. A large number of the inbred mice produced this way are especially suited for cancer research. For example the model with the code name AKR/J succumbs to leukemia after about six months and makes a handy animal model for studying that disease. Another strain, called BALB/CJ is extremely sensitive to radiation and is also widely used in cancer programs. A different breed, the DBA/2J mouse, will have seizures at the sound of a loud noise such as a handclap. In all, the laboratory offers a selection of 50 inbred strains in general production.

For those who want the qualities of two inbreds in the same mouse, the laboratory has a line of 11 special hybrids which are the offspring of two inbreds. So if a researcher wants a mouse with the weak immunology of one strain and the propensity to have tumors of another he can marry the two and produce a hybrid.

Jackson also sells a specialized kind of mouse called the congenic resistant strain which is almost identical to the standard selection of inbred strains with one important difference. Tissue transplants ordinarily can be made between two animals of the same inbred strain because they have the same H-factors or histocompatibility factors. These are features coded into genes that are responsible for rejecting transplants from a body with a different genetic makeup. If there is not a perfect match between these factors in tissue donor and recipient, no transplant will take. Congenic resistant mice are inbred strains into which has been bred a gene that will produce an H-factor different from those of similar inbred mice. What this animal does is offer researchers studying immunology and transplants the opportunity to examine how a specific H-factor blocks transplants and then to devise techniques to bypass it.

The congenic resistant strains may be the most ingenious mouse product, but probably the most spectacular are the mutants. These are freaks of the mouse world that are accidental genetic aberrations in the inbred mouse populations. None can be artificially induced. All were discovered in the course of research or routine check on the mouse colonies. Jackson has carefully preserved and propagated every mutant mouse strain it has uncovered, which now number well over 250, and breeds 12 of the strains for production.

These include strains such as the diabetic mouse which inherits its diabetes, unlike most diabetic test subjects which are made diabetic by removing the pancreas. Another suffers from a mouse version of muscular dystrophy while there are still others that suffer from anemia, obesity, stunted growth, bone disorders, are hydrocephalic or grow up bald.

Producing and keeping these animals demands the full

attention of a large segment of Jackson Lab's staff and brings with it some problems. "One of the chief ones is predicting the demand for the 70 odd strains of inbred, hybrid and mutant mice," remarked Dr David Myers, the Assistant Director of Production. Most mouse strains are put into production because the number of orders justifies it. Many production mice began as special research models used by one of Jackson Lab's scientists. Demand for the mouse often blossoms after the scientist has published an important research paper using it.

Another constant worry is the health of the thousands of mice. The laboratory has had only one major disaster, a forest fire in 1947 that wiped out the entire colony. It was built up again with donated specimens from scientists around the world and the mice now live quietly and comfortably in disease free, almost germ tight buildings. Like Charles River, Jackson Laboratory uses an elaborate interlock door and sterilized clothing to minimize germ contacts. Animals in the production laboratory also take in food and water that has been sterilized and treated. Everything from the humidity in the air to the light-dark cycle is regulated and the mice live in a world of clean air under high pressure so that a rush of disease free air occurs whenever a door is opened, keeping germs at bay.

In addition there is constant monitoring. "A total of 10,000 mice are looked at in one way or another every month," Dr Edwin P. Les, Staff Supervisor of Animal Health explained. "We also check ten percent of all mice of any given strain once every six months.

"What we're most concerned about is the thing we don't actually have," Les says, "ectomelia, a virus that causes mouse pox. We've never had it here and we go through all kinds of precautions to prevent its introduction." For that reason there's a ten day quarantine applied to any visitor who's been near laboratory animals.

If the pox ever did hit, Les says, "we'd have to vaccinate large numbers of mice. Now when you talk about large numbers, we have about 100,000 cages of mice on hand at any given time," he sighed. "If you can imagine taking all the mice out of all 100,000 cages and vaccinating each by hand, well that's a nightmare.

Mouse pox the laboratory can fight, but such processes as evolution are still out of scientists' control. Batches of mice are screened for deviants, mouse misfits that may be either sick or mutants, but subtler changes and difference will invariably slip by. So, while keeping the mice genetically uniform is another concern of Jackson scientists, the control they have over it is limited. "Geneticists are merely mortals who perpetuate mice not gods who can stop evolution," emphasized Green. "Inbred strains are not constant things, not constant in the sense of evolution having been arrested. The strains are evolving all the time."

Jackson researchers do have one way of stopping evolutionary clock, at least with a certain number of their mice. The laboratory recently adapted a deep-freezing process developed by Drs David G. Whittingham, S.P. Leibo and Peter Mazur at the Oak Ridge National Labo-

ratory. By this process mouse eggs can be frozen to a temperature of -196 degrees Centigrade and stored in liquid nitrogen. With the help of Dr Whittingham, staff scientists Dr Wesley Whitten and Dr Peter Hoppe of Jackson have begun freezing a number of mouse eggs for storage.

The process itself is relatively simple. A female is mated and on the second day, when the embryo is eight cells large, it is removed and frozen. When needed, it is thawed out and implanted in the uterus of its adopted mother. In preparation, the female is mated with a sterile vasectomized male to trigger the mouse's endocrine system to a pregnancy alert status. Dr Hoppe explained that without the physical act of copulation, the mouse's metabolism would ignore the implanted embryo.

So far the recovery rate on the technique is about 80 percent and while it has only been in use for about two years, Hoppe is optimistic about side effects. "With time we'll know more about it but when you put an organism down to about minus 196 degrees Centigrade, you pretty well stop all reactions," he observed.

Since the process has only been in use for a relatively short time period no one knows what the shelf life of a frozen embryo is, but as Hoppe points out, "Bull sperm has been frozen for a period of over 25 years and still maintains its normal fertility. Essentially it's the same thing, genetic material. I have confidence it will work."

There are several advantages of this freeze-and-store system. It's a compact way to keep large numbers of mice, for example. Hoppe points out that a nitrogen refrigerator, a cylinder about two feet high and 18 inches across, could hold 12,000 vials, each containing an average of 9.4 embryos, a total of well over 100,000 potential mice in suspended animation.

Another advantage is insurance. "If some dreadful disease came in here and wiped out the complete production department," Hoppe says, "we could re-establish it using the frozen embryos." It is also a way of plotting any genetic drift. Strains frozen now could be thawed out ten years later for comparison with future mice.

Techniques like this are being used to preserve mice because, like the rat, they are no longer animals of convenience, but animals of necessity for research. As the result of years of special breeding practices, genetic research and just plain habit, the laboratory rat and mouse have become highly developed, extremely sophisticated research tools. By constantly using and improving them, scientists have created a couple of benevolent Franksteins that are yielding tremendous dividends of knowledge. The two rodents now dominate the zoo of research animals beyond the point of no return. "If we dispensed with our production department today," Dr Green sighed resignedly, "within a year we'd have a new one." □

by Douglas Colligan (Science Digest)

part 2

HUMAN GUINEA-PIGS

IN A HOSPITAL FOR THE HEALTHY, PATIENTS WITH NO AILMENTS OFFER THEIR BODIES AS "CONTROLS" IN EXPERIMENTS PROBING THE NATURE OF DISEASE.

He [medical student Martin Arrowsmith] had learned from Gottlieb the trick of using the word "control" in reference to the person or animal or chemical left untreated during an experiment as a standard for comparison; and there is no trick more infuriating. When a physician boasted of his success with this drug or that electric cabinet, Gottlieb always snorted. "Where was your control? How many cases did you have under identical conditions and how many of them did not get the treatment?" Now Martin began to mouth it — control, control, control, where's your control? — till most of his fellows and a few of his instructors desired to lynch him. — Arrowsmith, Sinclair Lewis (1924).

Sandra Eaton's living quarters are a strange hybrid of hospital and college dorm. She's got a teddy bear with a necklace on her bed, a record player, a tiny refrigerator and a sign that says "Marriage Counselor: Guaranteed Reconciliation" — the stuff that often clutters coed's rooms. Sandra is in fact a normal 22 year old.

But her refrigerator is full of urine samples. Nurses sweep in and out of the room at all hours. And a dorm-mate down the hall is a seven year old boy named Al whose body can't fight disease.

"He's lived in the hospital on and off since he was born," Sandra said. "He gets tutoring here. He's a neat kid. When I first saw him, I thought: 'You can take all you want from me to help him.'"

Under a program run by the National Institutes of Health (NIH), Sandra can help Al and others with health problems. What she must do is take part — for 90 days — in experiments to find out what is normal.

Sandra is one of approximately 6000 volunteers who have come to the 511 bed NIH Clinical Center in Bethesda, Maryland, over the past two decades. The 14 story

Center with a view of the capital on a clear day, is the hub of federally funded disease research in the country, a place where patients mingle with scientists studying their ailments. Researchers in the center fight the most serious medical enemies, ranging from the common cold to cancer.

The patients themselves are crucial in the fight against disease and they regularly get credit for the part they play. Is a new drug effective against anti-biotic resistant staph germs? Patients proved the drugs worked. Can radiation help victims of Hodgkins Disease? Clinical Center patients showed that almost 90 percent of sufferers can be successfully treated. About 4,000 persons with diseases under study at the Center are referred every year by their home doctors and admitted for free treatment. These, of course, are the sick patients. But they are only part of the story.

Another 600 patients who come to the hospital annually are healthy, normal people like Sandra. During their stay they live in a kind of human hothouse environment; they get the top medical care in the country if they develop disorders as simple as toothache or common cold. These are the normals, the "controls" if you will, that Sinclair Lewis's Martin Arrowsmith kept asking for. Their role is to give researchers a clearer picture of healthy humans to provide a standard to hold against abnormal conditions.

Who's normal? A bland, middle-class drone with an IQ of 100 and vital statistics taken from an insurance company handbook? Nope. Normal is almost always what Delbert L. Nye says is normal. Nye is the soft-spoken chief of the normals program at the NIH Clinical Center, its key recruiter, liaison with the medical staff and house father to volunteers.

What's normal to Nye might play in Peoria as extraordinary.

"Don't call them guinea pigs," Nye said, "these are



highly motivated and curious people. We had a boy here last year, for instance. His I.Q. was probably about one hundred ninety eight. Who can judge above that? He was terribly quiet. Within two weeks he knew as much about the lab as most of the people working there."

Most normals aren't that bright, but many are college students, skewing intelligence curves upward. Selection favors the young and the female: volunteers in 1974 ranged in age from 18 to 72, with an average of 24, and 59 percent were female. They tended to be quieter than they were back in the '60s, Nye said, reflecting calmer days on campus.

"There was a time there when our volunteers shuttled in and out of Washington for marches and sit-ins," he said. But today's normal is more likely to make the ten-mile trip for a concert or for bar-hopping in Georgetown.

Selection is surprisingly simple. Nye does it all with a personal interview of a potential volunteer. He says his one to one talk, without medical examination, enables him to pick the right people 95 percent of the time.

Do you have a history of chronic illness? Are you on maintenance drugs, to control diabetes for instance? Are you taking a contraceptive pill? Answering yes to any of these questions raises flags around your application, although a history of illness doesn't always disqualify someone who wants to come. And women willing to give up the pill for at least a month before entering the center can still be accepted.

Nye, a former psychiatric social worker, also gauges the mental health of his applicants because "if you're fighting authority, or trying to work out problems the lack of privacy can get to you."

Those who survive Nye's screening usually stay the full three months, although anyone can drop out at any time. Few do.

Most volunteers seem sorry to go, and that's part of the reason that their stays are limited. "Back in the early '60s," Nye said, "some volunteers were here for up to 2 years. We got miles and miles of research out of them, but some became passive and dependent and had to be pushed out of the nest. They were just scared stiff at the idea of going back into the world."

Normals are paid a daily stipend, amounting to about \$7.50 for incidental expenses, and the hospital provides room and board and a pass system most recuperating patients would covet — on Friday and Saturday, many of the volunteers stay out until three a.m.

The pampered patients can also take scientific jobs in the center, work that sometimes clarifies career plans. Pre-dental student Greg Novotny, 21, for instance; works shoulder to shoulder with a microbiologist studying the bacteria that cause dental caries. Sandra Eaton assists research into cocaine addiction. "I'm making addicts out of rats," she said. "I don't think I'd want to do it as a lifetime occupation."

But Sandra and Greg's most important role at the center is simply to be normal. Data from normal volunteers sometimes leads to a new treatment for disease. But more often the backdrop data normals provide does not produce a new "drug or electric cabinet" panacea, but adds a piece or two in a medical puzzle that won't be solved for years.

Some normals simply give blood or urine sample regularly, sleep under observation or puff through exercises on a treadmill. Some live for weeks on special diets, required to scrape their plates clean with a spatula and eat every morsel. Others are chilled or put in a sweatbox for short periods while doctors monitor their metabolism.

Sandra's work as a normal left her plenty of time to be a kind of social chairman to 41 volunteers with her in one recent group at the center. Doctors simply injected her with several different antigens, substances that stimulate the normal body's disease defenses.

For example, almost as soon as a tiny cold virus burrows into a cell wall in the nose, a healthy body begins making antibodies, substances that knock out the virus by combining with it like the mate of a jigsaw puzzle piece. But young Al's body can't defend itself normally.

"He doesn't produce antibodies," Sandra explained. "So he gets a cold and has to go to the hospital." What's going wrong? Nobody knows.

"We have a hard time now just describing the condition," said Dr Andrew Muchmore, clinical associate at the Center. To get closer to some answers, Dr Muchmore injected the same kinds of harmless, lab-grown antigens in both Sandra and Al. Later, he withdrew blood samples to search for antibodies. The findings weren't startling: Sandra's body began fighting the foreign substances quickly. Al's body didn't.

Like most researchers in the center's 1100 laboratories, Muchmore doesn't deal in miracles. "Of course anything you can understand about Al's deficiency makes it easier to cure him," he said. "But we don't know yet what the cure is. At this point we're still trying to find out what's wrong with Al." To take that first step towards a cure, Muchmore has to know what's *right* with Sandra and some 20 other normals in his study.

Once in a while, work with normals does lead in a straight line to a new diagnostic tool or cure. It happened once a few years back when Dr Frederick Snyder at the National Institute of Mental Health investigated the sleep patterns of psychotics. Doctors treating mental illness have known for years that one common symptom of depression is disturbed sleep. Could the dis-

turbance be measured?

To find out, Dr Snyder and other researchers monitored sleep patterns of depressed patients with an electroencephalograph — a device to record the electrical waves produced by the brain. They ran similar tests on normal volunteers and compared waves.

Differences were clear. Unlike normal volunteers, depressed people often begin dreaming immediately after they drop off, and their sleep is comparatively spotty, erratic. Because of the work, other doctors could easily spot the pattern of depression that normals helped to spotlight.

The volunteers also provide immediate practical help every few years in fighting new strains of influenza. Before the public gets new vaccines, the weakened forms of virus are given to a set of normals. If the protective shots cause too much of a reaction — high fever or swelling at the injection site, for instance — they won't be used on the general public. Few who eventually get the shots realize the debt they owe the volunteers who acted something like food tasters protecting their kings from poison. But usually there's nothing romantic or extraordinary about being a normal.

One big adventure in Bill Gray's life as a normal, for instance, was passing through four bars in Georgetown without taking a drop of booze. It was a lot of laughs. "I'd tell the bartender, 'We're all normal volunteers from the National Institutes of Health and I'm on a special diet and can't have any alcohol,'" Gray said. "They just looked at me."

Gray was a subject in an investigation of proteins in the blood that carry fat from one part of the body to another. The combinations of protein and fat, called lipoproteins, seem to play an important part in the metabolism of cholesterol. Victims of a disorder called Tangier Disease, for instance, don't have some kinds of lipoproteins, and deposits of cholesterol build up in many parts of their bodies. One common symptom is enlarged, orange-tinged tonsils. Others are squinting or palsy. No one knows the connection between these problems and cholesterol, and no one can yet explain the mysterious lack of lipoproteins.

But it's clear to Dr Conrad Blum, a staff investigator at the center, that the key to the mystery is more knowledge about the life of lipoprotein in a healthy body. Enter normal Gray.

Blum's study meant that Gray has to turn into a teetotaler for five weeks at a time, since alcohol attacks lipoproteins. It also meant a fixed and boring diet so Blum could discount the effects different foods have on lipoprotein production.

Under these controlled conditions, Blum's study of the life of a few lipoproteins was fairly simple. He drew blood from Gray's arm, took the blood to a lab and isolated the fat-bearing protein using a centrifuge. Then he mixed the lipoprotein with a small dose of radioactive iodine and reinjected it into Gray's body. Now he could follow it to see how long it lived. Eventually, performing a similar procedure on volunteers with Tangier Disease may uncover the cause of the lipoprotein deficiency. Will that help Tangier victims? Behold: another non-miracle.

"At this point we don't know how it's going to help these people," Blum said. He doesn't know, either, whether the work may have critical bearing on other cholesterol-related diseases such as thickening of the arterial walls.

"We're not looking directly to cure specific diseases," Blum said. "We're trying to understand basic and important processes, to find out how the body deals with proteins that are crucial in cholesterol metabolism."

Most scientists at the Center are tracking clues without knowing whether the trail will lead to cures. Sometimes the research is as intricate as a Sherlock Holmes mystery, but in most cases the ending hasn't yet been written.

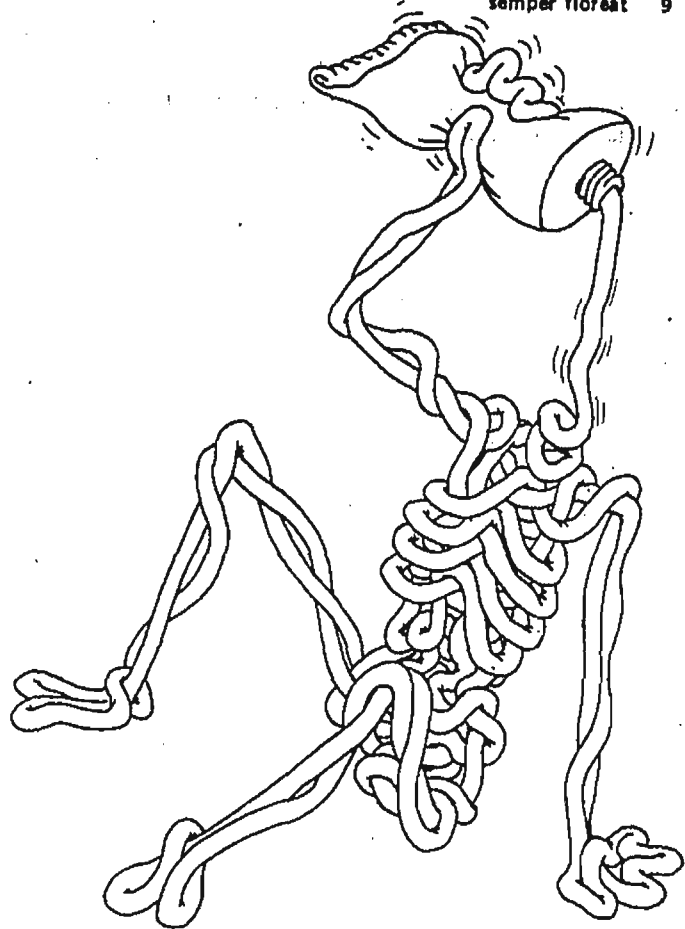
The villain of one study, for instance, is a rare inherited affliction — deadly if not diagnosed — called Wilson's Disease. If suspected on the basis of a blood test, additional tests can easily confirm the disease. Then it's easily controlled by regular injections of a penicillin derivative. If not discovered, it attacks the liver or brain and can lead to death, often before the age of 40. Wilson's Disease kills people every year, although the number of victims is probably less than 2,000 in this country. Doctors pursuing the cause of Wilson's disease have tried for years to make sense out of a couple of puzzling clues:

Clue: Autopsies of Wilson's Disease victims show large amounts of copper in the liver.

Clue: The disease seems to bear resemblance to another disorder called hemochromatosis. Its victims also collect excessive amounts of an element, in this case iron, in their livers. And doctors know that in the case of hemochromatosis, the iron gets to the liver because of a defect in the intestines. Instead of acting as a gateway for iron, the intestinal wall lets comparatively vast quantities of the element through and into the blood stream.

One surprisingly simple treatment: blood letting. Draining 500 milliliters of blood each week brings the balance of iron back to normal.

Could a defect in the intestinal gateway be the problem in Wilson's Disease? Perhaps the Clinical Center's normal volunteers can help find out. In the proposed experiment, doctors will compare the way normal people



absorb copper with absorption in Wilson's Disease victims. Experimenters will give victims and a group of perhaps ten normals small amounts of radioactive copper in their diets. (The radioactive exposure will amount to about half the amount received in an ordinary chest X-ray).

Then, with the help of a computer to discard irrelevant factors, they will measure the amount that got through the intestinal wall and into the blood. If the disease can be tracked to a defect in the wall, it might be treated nearly as easily as hemochromatosis.

Using normals in such experiments is not new. Doctors have always studied healthy people, often themselves. But many of the classic hotshot experiments by lone medical pioneers could not be performed today.

The 18th century physician Edward Jenner, for instance, would never have won NIH approval for his experiment that led to wide use of smallpox vaccine. Jenner made a couple of small scratches on the arm of a healthy eight-year-old country boy named James Phipps. Then he spread on material taken from a cowpox sore on the arm of a nearby milk-maid. Phipps suffered pains in his armpit. For a while, he refused to eat and had a slight fever. Two months later, Jenner innoculated him with smallpox virus. Day after day he checked the boy and day after day found no trace of smallpox. The test confirmed old country tales that getting a touch of the pox was a lifelong protection from the disease.

Studies using two groups — one diseased and the other normal — were rare before World War II although the best doctors — models for Gottlieb in Lewis' novel — were calling for "Control!" as early as the 1920s.

After World War II, normal volunteers became medical footsoldiers, as British doctors in Salisbury, England battled common cold viruses. In one famous experiment, volunteers at Harvard Hospital near the cathedral town took hot baths, then shivered in cold drafts. Then some got cold virus in hosedrops; normal controls got the drops without the virus. The tests proved that chilling does not cause colds. Only those who received virus began sneezing.

Despite the sniffles, volunteers lived well. Their apartments came equipped with kitchen, spacious bedrooms and dartboard. They even got a daily ration of British lager or stout.

NIH normals today get no free beer, but they seldom suffer in the cause of science. They live in a rarefied medical atmosphere where the slightest discomfort is treated by the country's top doctors. No children are used; the cut off age is 18. The center seldom admits prisoners any more, either — the last group left the hospital in 1966. One reason is that prisoners had come to expect that participation in medical experiments would make them eligible for early parole. It didn't always, and the center is sensitive about holding up a carrot — freedom — to induce people to volunteer.

Comparing earlier days to present times, work as a normal is a quantum leap safer. Long before the normal arrives, the experimental gamut he will run has run a gamut of its own. Several committees review every plan for using normals, holding up proposals against a code based in part on the Nuremberg trials. One of the committees includes lay people — a lawyer, a social worker — to pass on nonmedical issues such as the wording of informed consent agreements.

Studies using radiation or drugs go through special advisory boards. It usually takes more than a month to win approval for a proposed experiment.

The process seems to insure safety. Of 6,000 volunteers only one in the memory of Associate Director Dr. Phillip Cardin became a minor casualty: a girl who fainted, after giving a blood sample, fell and broke a tooth.

"It's really safer here than going about your business outside," he said. □

by Gurney Williams III (Science Digest)



LOU REED..... interviewed (sort of)

Lou Reed did a tour in the later half of July and with it put to bay many of the questions that had surrounded his tour last year. I saw the Melbourne concert and in it he showed exactly what he'd meant when he said he was just here to play rock n' roll.

The concert began with a version of *Sweet Jane* which was very much like the version on the *America 1969* album and ended with a version of *White Light/White Heat* which was very much like the title track of the album of the same name. The influence of the Velvet Underground can probably be put down to Doug Yule's being in the band, he had been the bass player with the Underground, and as well as this, Michael Fanfara was brilliant on keyboards.

Reed announced after *Heroin* that he wouldn't do *Walk on the Wildside*, but he did it about two numbers later (much to the delight of the drag queens huddled at the front of the stage). In the moments before the following song, this guy in 40's drag — beret, jacket, frizzy hair, the whole trip — started to reach for Reed. He looked down, picked up the mike stand and said, rather curtly, "If you lay a hand on me I'll put this microphone through your head". The lady withdrew his hands.

Reed played guitar, and did so quite well and he did a standard boogie around his mike during the purely instrumental sections. The whole concert was just far out.

Prior to the concert we met Reed and conducted this interview, or rather he conducted it.

Tulla marine airport, Melbourne, July 20, 1975.

An article you published in '71, right? is ah, "No one Waved Goodbye" 'Fallen Knights and Fallen Ladies'?

Reed: Ah, I dunno, I was in a foul mood when I wrote that.

Yeah ok

I yeah, y'know. I just, I mean if worst come to worst I could be a journalist.

Do you write many articles for that sort of stuff, like I noticed you write poetry in that "Fusion" magazine ... stuff like that.

Oh also the *Paris Review*, the *Harvard Advocate*, the *Transatlantic Review*, so its a little heavier than just saying *Fusion*. I just got a kick out of the fact of putting it in a rock 'n roll magazine and printing rock 'n roll lyrics in a heavy

Well in this article you were writing about your audiences right? How they, you know, the crap like "I got busted to your song. Oh, I shot up to your song. I loved to you" — its a really sort of a detached sort of trip that you're on at the moment or that you've been putting over in the Australian concerts.

Oh, you mean, do I take these things personally?

Oh, I mean what's your relation y'know how do you take the audience?

I'm not very much concerned with them

Yeah, well

I don't give a fuck what they do

Yeah, yeah

I'm there to play rock 'n roll

Yeah, sure, sure.....

I mean if they get away, people who've paid standing up, ruining it for other people, I might get depressed

Sure, well you sort of talk about THEY, you put across a certain amount of hate for the audience in this article.

Oh no, I don't hate the audience, no way. They made all this possible. It's just certain people in the audience who ah make it hard for the rest of the people

Like last tour's kangaroos? (no one knows what he meant by that)

Well, I don't know what that means, but, ah, if it means you got like two arseholes who've fucking everything up for like 4,000 people, and so somebody should, y'know like blocking the view, so you just grab 'em by the hair and shove them down or you have them killed.

In this new album you've put out, "Metal Machine Music", sort of that

"Metal Machine Music" has to be made straight. "Metal Machine Music" is an album that is not the latest album per se, its not the latest rock album. It was put out for a very minority group. RCA fucked up, as is typical of RCA, because of their incredible incompetence they invariably screw up almost anything they do outside of breathing and ah, I can't wait till my option's up, but besides that I have to put up with RCA anyway. Thing is, all I did is. I didn't want to put it in the classical avant garde section because I thought that was dilettantish and hypocritical, that it should just be lumped in with everything else an y'know, I just thought it smelt to do that as though this is for the smart people and this one's for the shit heads, 'coz I'm one of the shit heads. The real album that's coming out is called "Coney Island Baby" and that'll be out in about September and it's a bar room oriented album as it were. I mean, its the kind of album when you've had just about as much as you can take, its the kind you play. Devoid of any redeeming social significance — totally, the other thing is just, ah, y'know I don't expect most people to like it, I don't blame them, matter of taste. But certainly, y'know, I wasn't expecting people to get a single and stick it out and say "the latest Lou Reed album". I mean, ah, that's RCA trying to ruin things. They forget that their incompetence is fairly well known.

Yeah, well I sort of took that to be, I was just getting into a little tiny bit at the beginning, it was kind of like that ..

At which point, Jude moves us to another couch where the lighting was better. I was going to say that in parts, it was like the Warhol produced Velvet Underground album. In the process of moving someone has asked about influences.

.....Lowell George, Little Feat, who did "willin'" which Linda Ronstadt just made a hit out of. Little Feat's a very underrated band's band. Ernie's song, Dobie Gray, on the "Drift Away" album. People for some reason don't seem to ever make it to Ernie's song which is incredible. I met the Williams who wrote "Drift Away" and produced it, ah, he's got a version, since he wrote it, and the one that's popular is Dobie's which he produced, but if

you hear his you say "My god! What's gone wrong, look at the one that's popular." I mean Hendrix's "Star Spangled Banner" the one that they didn't release after they murdered him. I mean, he didn't O.D. Anyway, if we're gonna go back for a minute, ah they wouldn't let him release this one so the one you got was supposedly Woodstock and really nice and this one, if you can lay your hands on it, it says that Woodstock wasn't, it was in the studio, starts off chopped. Its very valuable, a lot of interviews with a lot of different people who knew him. I don't know, I think journalists and some radio people ought to start saying, "An awful lot of people keep saying Jimi Hendrix wasn't O. D.ing or anything remotely like that. Awful lot of people are saying that he was ah, knocked off."

The conclusion from the film of Hendrix seemed to be that he wanted to go when he wanted to go.

He didn't want to go any place except play his guitar. I mean, they just walked in and shot in the head, that's all.

Is that just a feeling?

No

Could you elaborate on that?

Yeah, I know his room-mate, how much more would you like on that before I get libelled?

That's enough.

What about versions of your own songs

No one can do a version of my songs coz they're not smart enough to figure out the words.

What about say, y'know. Mott the Hoople did "Sweet Jane"

Oh please! I an Hunter couldn't figure out how to phrase that many words, plus some are polysyllabic, that David called me down, said, can you lay a reference vocal down for Ian. So I put a reference vocal down for him so he'd know where you're supposed to sing. And he had no idea what he was singing about, it was just David wanted to play saxophone on it and that was the only worth of the record. It was massacred brutally. They're really not too good y'know very pretentious individual.

Doug Yule's come back to your band. You sort of changed your format since you were here last time. Is that sort of going back to Velvet Underground stuff of the loaded period.

Funny you should ask a question like that. I asked Dougie if he would play with me and he said yes. The Velvet Underground, if you really check your information out is me and Doug and the rest, not Cale, who was just a pretentious arsehole with some degrees that say he supposedly knows classical music, but um, if by good music you mean the Velvet Underground, yeah, sure.

You heading back to Velvet Underground

I was thinking specifically of Loaded. He put in an appearance on Loaded (and a brilliant one).

He put in a performance on more than just loaded. The "America 1969" Album, the "Kansas City album, the Third Velvet Underground album so that's not bad for a starter. The thing is, I had the usual stock band at the

time and ah, the time had finally come when I could really move to get people who could play, so I got Dougie as soon as I could get him to agree to go out on the road. Once I had Doug then you had Velvet Underground, 'coz Doug and I were the Velvet Underground. So that means there will be a shift to say the least.

You playing guitar are you now?

Yeah, 18 year old Les Paul junior, eat your heart out Do you reckon that before you had a sort of band behind you sort of thing

This is not a backing band, this is a unit.

And you're going to be playing now, that second guitar....

I don't have a big part, but, I only know three chords but y'know I play 'em really good those three chords.

You seem to, ah, like everything's heavy, all your music.

Everythings heavy! We're going to have a real good time together is heavy you don't know about that? If I was any more light weight I wouldn't be able to sit down.

Do you only write when you're down or angry or like do you have any particular method of writing at all.

No. I figure if I can remember it I must have some reason. I mean I don't sit down and play it and try it out if that's what you mean, it takes about as long to write a song as it does to hear it I've discovered.

We were sort of reading that a lot of the Berlin stuff was essentially autobiographical. (Note: his wife, Elizabeth, suicided on speed, but we weren't specific in case he got stropo)

Oh, please. I've never even been in Berlin.

Oh sure, sure.

That's bullshit, bullshit. The thing is I'm so good that y'know, its getting so popular that they figure the character that you're playing you really are, no way.

You haven't been through that incredibly heavy trip?

No, I know people who have, almost. Its just I had to write about something, could have called it Berzenhurst for that matter.

It just totally wiped me out

Oh, its a great album but ah, don't confuse me with it, don't confuse me with any of them.

They're your material not you?

I'm whatever I want. I mean. I got bored with me years ago.

You wrote in this article, "it simply requires a very secure ego to allow yourself to be loved for what you do rather than what you are and an even larger one to realise you are what you do."

Oh, he said that, I have no idea what he's talking about, must have been asked some journalists question. What he's saying is that your ego either has to be so huge or so non-existent that you can approach things without being effected by criticism. A huge ego is the same as no ego. In other words, I don't give a flying fucked whether they like it, they don't like it or what they do about it.

All I can tell you is I hung me up to dry in the closet about fifteen years ago because I was so bored with my ideas. I mean I know what I think I'm much more interested in what other people think, its funnier.

Like last time you were here you got hit at Sydney Airport by the straight press that rather incredible interview.

Oh, I got a better one last time

Did you?

Yeah, I taped the whole thing because they fucked up We're the straight press too

No, not compared to them, but you're insecure, so I guess you are.

Of course we are, we listen to your records too much.

My records aren't insecure. Don't try to tangle with me you'd get killed. You really won't stand a prayer, and I haven't started on that level, you just started it. I would drop it if I was you.

Okay, we drop it.

Just about your material, you see it as something really apart from you as a person.

Apart from music

Yes, the songs you write, y'know.

I mean you're giving it too much credit by even saying I write them. I mean. They're just rock n' roll songs, god damit the seriousness is getting y'know out of hand really. I mean they're just fuckin' rock n' roll songs. The ones I like best are the funny ones and everyone thinks they're sick.

What are the funny ones?

Animal language.

Right, right!

Y'know, most people don't think that's funny. I had to go to Japan to find out people realised that was funny. Ah, every RCA album I've made I think is hysterical. I mean, y'know "Transformer" was the only one I really had fun with and the one that's coming up is gonna be a bitch which is called "Cony Island Baby" and, as I said "Metal Machine Music" is for people who go for a certain type of classical avante garde quote quote, whatever that means. Electronic, as Billboard said, noise recommended cuts none, which I'm gonna have on my tombstone because its the greatest review I've gotten yet. Ah, how come you're standing in front of the microphone and there's no vocals if they can't see the joke, that is their problem, I mean, it's not gonna hurt me, guess they'll all just say "he's off the wall again, little freaked this month, we'll have to just wait and see if he returns from the downer".

How long has your contract with RCA got to go?

It can't be short enough but it's not very much longer. Which is no reflection on RCA by the way in any place in Australia, or Spain or France or Japan but I come from New York and I have to live with RCA New York. Are you gonna get a better deal from another record company though you reckon or

They're on the line, I mean the work is out in New York on every artist who's on RCA. I mean no one in there is happy and the words out in the street, everyone wants out of there as quick as possible. Usually you don't approach artists. Its considered unethical to go up and do what they call talent rating. But as applies to RCA, no body thinks twice. They say look, as soon as its over, we know you can't bear it over there, please keep us in mind. I'd keep the table in mind if it was a recording company rather than RCA (feet are on the table).

Have they got the business sewn up over there like a couple of company's have here?

They don't know what they're doing. I think they think they're in a linoleum line, I don't know what they do.

Selling canned shit.

Well, I'm what you call product, I don't know if you've ever been called a product before

That's what students are

Oh, but when the product is told that product is due -- shit product. So I shit product on que, I'm fabulous at it, I've diarrhoeaed product.

What albums are you really happiest with.

None

None of yours at all

No, the day I'm happy with it, ah, better watch out. I mean, there's always something wrong, always something you could have done better, I mean, the day that stops, I dunno, there's something wrong, ah

There's a recent album of yours here, "Lou Reed Live", the second half of that Rock n' Roll Animal concert, was that RCA, was that planned to be released by you? Why not?

You said before you just write rock n' roll songs -- is that say like you know on "Loaded"

Well, don't take the way I'm saying it as glibly as its put. If you consider the fact that I think of a single rock n' roll song as a sonnet then you have more of an idea of what I mean by it.

Well, let's just say as a form of song, say on Transformer Berlin, it just seemed that the production, y'know, the bigger production made them into

Well, you have your theories man, that's why sometimes I think like you tell me the question and then tell me the answer and I'll just repeat it back, and, along the whole we'll be agreeing.

But I mean, along the whole would you rather be doing...

I always do what I want, I mean what's the worst they could say to me? You can't do anything any more you can't oh! I never do anything I don't want, enormously calculating and dangerous this one.

An interlude occurs during which Bronwyn, a fellow traveller has a flipant conversation with Reed about the size of his feet.

Is there anything else you guys want to talk about, I mean cunts (looks over at Bronwyn) shouldn't even be allowed to have tape recorders they just shouldn't have tape recorders or anything in which their true idiocy can be shown, I mean, they're good for two things, rock n' roll isn't one of them. I don't care how many chicks try to play fender bass, any fool who has a band, who has a chick playing, ah, there you go right there, its called Male Chauvanist Pig rap. no. 12. Its just that they have no place.

You had a drummer, a woman drummer in the original underground.

She couldn't drum her way out of a paper bag. All we did is, we turned the drums upside down so she could play it like a telephone book and just hit it straight ahead. People said it was avante garde and so I agreed with them. It was kind of avante garde when you thought about it. One day we forgot the drums so we got garbage pails, just emptied them, turned them upside down, same thing. Thing is all she had to do was just stand there and hit it so everybody said, oh, what magnificent simplicity of style. -- no shit. She was playing because she had a car and an amplifier, which we happened to need at the time. On top of that, we get called avante garde for it, I mean that's just gravy on the table, great, we're avante garde. Maybe, I should have had her play with chopsticks that'd be outasight. Everytime she would attempt to roll it would just be fantastic to listen to her miss, I loved her mistakes which were almost all over the place. I'm not doing so good myself actually, for that matter, I have a tendency to play in the wrong key sometimes or ah, my heart is in the right place that's about all that's in the right place.

What about, you sort of mention John Cale, Maureen, are you the leader of the band: who can pick and choose?

What does that have to do with anything?

Well, if you obviously didn't like these people why were they in the band?

The band I have now?

No, well, say the old band.

I'm not interested in that I'm only interested in what is here now. Bands come and go, bands come and go, like

Ajax. New and improved. The thing I'm interested in is the band now, the band now is here, see for yourself, you'll like 'em or you won't like them and I don't care whether you do or you don't. I like 'em and if I get off there's more chance you get off.

Break.

A movie company was trying to get in touch with me, RCA didn't know how to get in touch with me, didn't know where I was for four months.

Where were you?

At home.

What do you do, anything special?

I avoid RCA.

That's your main occupation around New York?

No, my main occupation around New York is getting dope. I try my best to encourage it. Well, its not dope its more vitamin oriented because there's a lot of flu going around. Well the thing is I don't like people telling me what to read, I don't like people telling me what I can see in a movie and that applies to like other things too, I mean I don't mind if someone lays the information out this does this and this and this according to what we know this is this and this is this, but then you do what you want. I mean, what is this bullshit about prescriptions. The thing is I'd still like to know who the fuck is in charge of all this horseshit. Y'know who are they to say you can't have that it's no good for you. I want to have it, I don't give a fuck if it's no good for me but you'll lose ten years off your life, well, that's cool.



They can't rip you off for tax if they can't control you.

Well, the thing is nobody does anything about it y'know so on "Metal Machine Music" I included enough information so that you can learn how to write your own script. Well the thing is, on "Metal Machine Music", there's a molecular structure, there's a reference, and it tells you the books to get. You get those books and you will find out where to order anything, how to make out a prescription pad how to y'know, literally hang out a licence. Yeah, well everybody says right on, but I'm telling you, I don't know any other album that does, but the Japanese did a review of where they said this is the first illicitly manufactured drug by a record company. The thing is its worth, forgetting about the record, it's worth, it is just to have the information on it because I'm hip to it and you guys aren't. Which is not a put down, its just that I've had more access because I travel around more.

Have you ever thought, say drugwise, y'know, you want people to be able to get what they want, have you ever thought of y'know, there's a lot of sort of pro-leg-alisation of dope, y'know you don't believe in anything organised like that.

No, no, no, that's for Uni people. I don't believe in groups, no that sounds awful too, fuck that, all I'm saying is, here's how to go score some legally alright, y'know with the least amount of hassle y'know, there y'go. If you take that along with the record it'll be really outasight, y'know. And the record works, y'know, I did ev-

continued on page 22.



the pill

In writing this section an Oral contraception we felt it best to begin by saying that we couldn't make up our minds one way or the other! The actual information concerning usage of the pill, effects, etc. has been compiled by a doctor — the introduction is "lay" opinion.

Oral contraception is mostly 100% effective and its popularity reflects a changing social and political mood in a whole generation of women.

However use of the Pill does present certain difficulties and, sometimes, dangers — as does childbirth, pregnancy and travelling in a car.

At the same time though much of the information available to doctors and patients is provided by the manufacturers themselves and many 'independent' studies favouring the pill have been financed by drug companies. Doctors often give reassurance rather than the information women need.

The Pill, like any other contraception may be 'ideal' for some women but not reasonable for others. Thus it is important that a woman fully understands its actions when deciding to use it ('going on the Pill' because it seems the easiest or 'only' way; or because 'everyone' else is; or because your boyfriend prefers it because it is easier for him!) may well be just as potent as social tyranny as anything back in the 'pre-Pill' days.

The Pill The Pill is the most effective method of birth control available and is widely used. It is relatively simple to use. However, it is important that women intending to take the pill should see a doctor to obtain a prescription. Most healthy young women are able to take the pill but there are a few women who are advised not to take it. These include women with previous extremely irregular periods high blood pressure, or previous thrombophlebitis or severe migraines. It is advisable for anyone on the pill to undergo a pelvic examination and cervical smear test approximately yearly.

There are many pills to choose from but most contain 2 active hormones — oestrogen and progesterone in varying dosage. If a woman has side effects on one pill, the doctor will try to vary the hormone ratio and find another one which suits. Common side-effects are a nuisance and include nausea, weight gain, sore breasts, headaches, midcycle bleeding or loss of sexual urge.

2 women out of every 100,000 on the OC will die of blood clots. However, the chances of the same complication in childbirth is 20 times greater and the chances of death on the roads is 6 times greater.

Personal Use

OC comes in foil packs with 21 or 28 pills. The hormonally active pills are taken nightly for 21 nights then either no pills or sugar pills are taken for 7 nights. During this week, the woman will have a period which is usually shorter than the pre-pill period, scantier and less painful. If a pill is forgotten it should be taken as soon as possible the next day. If a pill is forgotten for more than 24 hours the risk of pregnancy arises.

The pill has now been in use for 40 years and no harmful effects apart from thrombosis and blood clotting have been shown. So far no effects have been demonstrated in the children of women using the pill.

Medical Examination Prescription

Oral contraceptives, like all potent medication, must not be used by certain women. Proper medical screening can spot women for whom oral contraception would pose unacceptable risks.

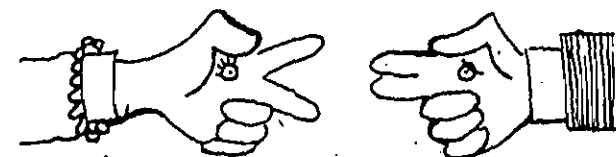
A complete medical history must be taken before prescribing an oral contraceptive. Questions must be asked and these include:

August 11th-15th. is National Contraception Week. It is hoped during this week to disseminate information about contraception and to break down some of the myths about contraceptive methods.

Contraceptives have been in existence since antiquity but have essentially remained the secret of prostitutes and doctors. At no stage in history has there been a clear and positive public policy of spreading information and free contraception to all people who wanted them especially young people.

1. Does the woman have, or has she ever had: a blood clotting disease such as thromboembolism, thrombophlebitis, pulmonary embolism, "stroke", retinal thrombosis, migraine headaches, heart disease or defect, endocrinological disease or disorder such as thyroid dysfunction or diabetes, liver disease such as jaundice, kidney disease, asthma, epilepsy, or any significant psychiatric problem such as severe depression?
2. Is there any inheritable disease in the woman's family? Has the woman's mother ever had any form of cancer, migraine headaches, high blood pressure, or varicose veins? If the woman has any sisters, similar information about their medical histories can be relevant.
3. Has the woman ever been pregnant? How many times? How many live babies, abortions, or miscarriages has she had? Has the woman had complications during pregnancy, such as toxemia, varicose veins or liver disease?
4. At what age did the woman have her first menstrual flow? What is the average length of her menstrual cycle and of the flow itself? Does she experience cramps, fluid retention, breast swelling and tenderness or mood changes before, during and/or after menstruation?

Oh... is that what the pill was for...



Women who have or who have had: thromboembolism, thrombophlebitis, pulmonary embolism, a "stroke", retinal thrombosis, heart disease or defect, severe endocrine disorder, recurrent jaundice or pregnancy, or any form of cancer must not take oral contraceptives. The synthetic estrogen delivered by the Pill can worsen existing conditions of these diseases or increase a woman's susceptibility to a relapse.

Women who have had: mild endocrine disorder, liver disease such as jaundice, or kidney disease can take the oral contraceptive if (a) an endocrine disorder is well under control, (b) kidney or liver disease is completely cured.

Women who have or who have had migraine headaches, high blood pressure, varicose veins, asthma, epilepsy, any significant psychiatric problem or diabetes can take oral contraceptive, provided that they are closely supervised medically, and that periodic tests are taken to ensure that the pill's estrogen is not worsening their condition. If the Pill causes migraine headaches to become more severe or more frequent, the woman must stop taking the medication. If high blood pressure or varicose veins are adversely affected by oral contraception, the woman must stop taking the medication. If fluid retention occurs as a side effect to the Pill, asthma or epilepsy can be adversely affected. For women with asthma or epilepsy, diuretics can be prescribed, and only anti-estrogenic pills should be used. Women with existing psychiatric problems must be followed by a psychiatrist while taking oral contraception. Women with minor depression before menstruation often find their symptoms relieved while taking the Pill. Pre-diabetic women, or women with active diabetes should have an annual or semi-annual glucose tolerance test, and should use an oral contraceptive containing ethinyl estradiol as its estrogenic component.

Once the medical history is taken, the doctor performs a general and gynaecological physical examination. The woman's blood pressure and weight must be recorded, samples of blood and urine must be taken and a careful breast examination and a Pap test (for cervical cancer) must be performed.

A doctor has a variety of brands to choose from when prescribing oral contraceptives. Only 'low dose' brands which contain not more than .05mg of estrogen per pill should be used. The low dose brands are: Demulen 1, Demulen .5, Norlestrin 1, Norlestrin 2.5, Norinyl 1, Ortho-Novum 1/50 (Norinyl 1 and O-N 1/50 are exactly the same) and Ovral. The use of Norlestrin 2.5 should be reserved for women who require a larger quantity of progesterone to counter extreme estrogen-excess symptoms (such as nausea, vomiting, fluid retention and breast tenderness).

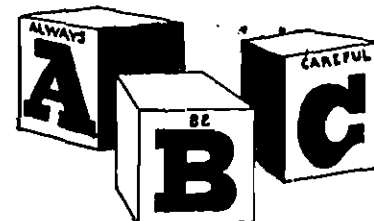
All women taking the Pill should have an annual gynaecological examination, including breast examination and a Pap test.

hope is not a method



There is no such thing as the perfect contraception which all women and men can use with the confidence that it will always be 100% effective. Every method has its drawbacks, and side effects and some chance of failure. The information provided here can help you decide for yourself which method suits your body and life style.

It is important for you to know something about the methods you use, how they work, etc. because not all doctors know and not all bother to explain how to use them properly.



The combination pill provides 100% contraceptive protection from the first pill of the first series. If a woman is changing her brand of pill from a higher dose of estrogen to a lower dose, another birth control method should be used for the first 2 weeks of the first low dose series.

Personal use of the Pill

Most oral contraceptives are taken in a series of 21 pills. This produces a convenient 'three weeks on, one week off' cycle of medication.

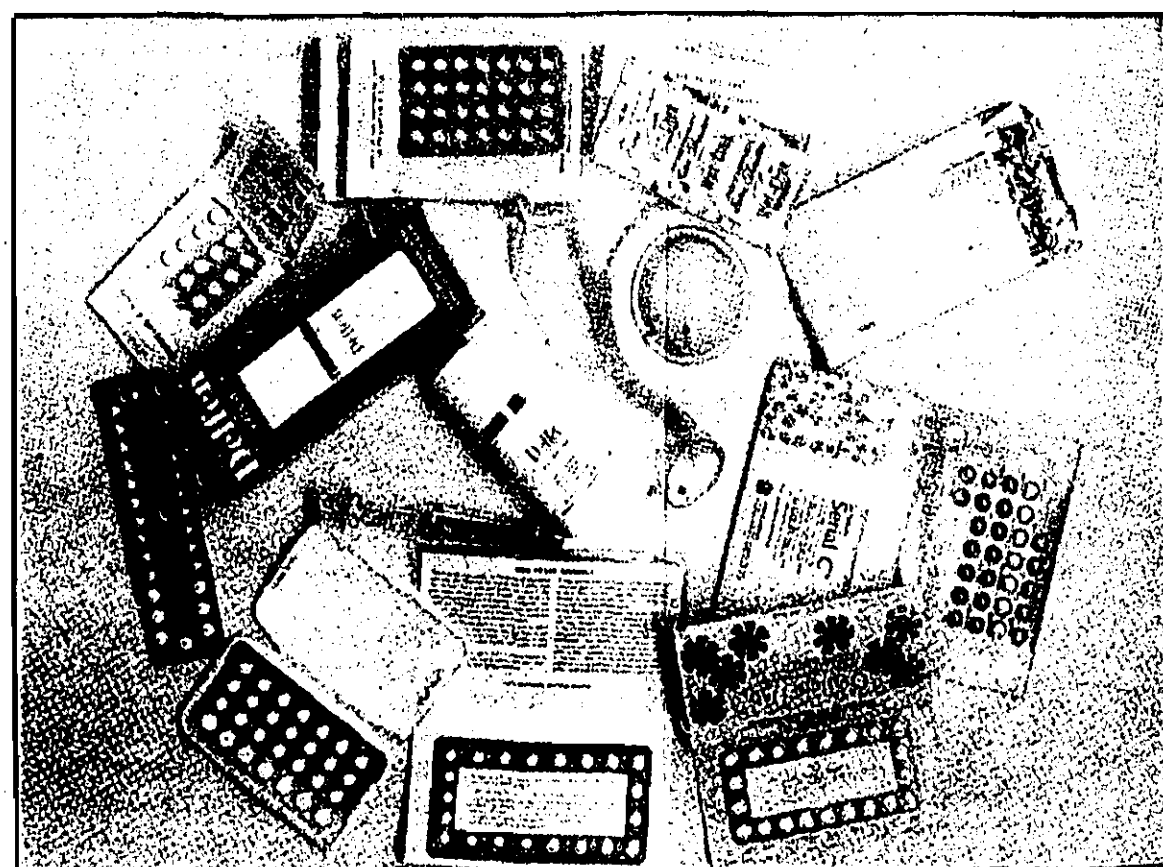
To being taking the Pill a woman must wait for a menstrual flow. Counting the first day of her flow as Day 1, the woman takes the first pill of a series on day 5. One pill is taken at about the same time daily for 21 days. The woman counts 7 days after taking the last pill. On the 8th day, she takes the first pill of her next series. Thus, if a woman takes the first pill of her first series on a Tuesday, she takes her last pill of that series on a Monday, and takes the first pill of the next series on the Tuesday of the following week. The 'starting day' (i.e., the day that the first pill is taken) is the same day of the week for every series.

If one pill is forgotten it should be taken as soon as it is remembered, even if this means taking two pills on the same day. If the taking of the Pill is incorporated into routine daily activities (e.g. waking up, supper, going to bed) a woman is less likely to forget a pill. If a combination pill is forgotten for not more than 24 hours, the chances of pregnancy are close to zero. If more than one combination pill is forgotten, or if one sequential pill is forgotten, the forgotten pills should be taken when remembered and another contraceptive method should be used for the rest of the cycle.

Nausea: Sometimes accompanied by vomiting or stomach cramps is the pill's most common side effect. If it occurs, nausea appears within a day or two of the first cycle and recurs at the beginning of the following cycle. Such side effects can be avoided by (a) taking the daily pill after a full meal, (b) taking the pill just before going to sleep, or (c) taking the pill with a glass of milk or a milk antacid.

Reversibility of Contraceptive Action

The oral contraceptive is easily reversible. When pregnancy is desired, the woman finishes a pill series, and



Some oral contraceptives come in 28 day series. The first 21 pills contain the synthetic hormones. The last 7 pills are placebos plus pills that contain nothing other than sugar. A woman taking a 28 pill series takes one pill every day, beginning a new package the day after taking the last (28th) pill.

Most brands of the pill are now available in a 28 day series in which the placebos contain iron. It is argued that since all women lose some blood due to withdrawal bleeding, they should receive 'replacement' iron (iron is necessary in the formation of new red blood cells). However most women are not anaemic and do not need a replacement iron, those women who do need iron added to their diet usually require more than is provided by the iron placebos.

In general, combining different drugs into the same pill or pill series is bad medicine which serves only to maintain high drug prices and increase drug sales.

does not start another series. Sixty-to Seventy-five percent of women who stop taking the Pill to become pregnant achieve their aim with three cycles of the last pill and 90% become pregnant within one year. The pregnancy rate is the same in women who have never taken oral contraceptives and who are attempting to become pregnant.

Babies born to women who have used oral contraceptives are not affected by the medication. In a small, undetermined percentage of women who stop taking the Pill, ovulation and menstruation are delayed for a month or two and in some reported cases for as long as a year. This condition of post-pill amenorrhea (late of menstruation) has been named the 'oversuppression syndrome'. Amenorrhea following discontinuation of the Pill is most likely to occur in women who have irregular menstrual cycles before using oral contraception. The probable cause of post pill amenorrhea is a lingering oversuppression

of the hypothalamus by the pill's synthetic progesterone. Almost all cases of oversuppression disappear by themselves without medication. If amenorrhea continues for more than 6 months, cortisone acetate or clomiphene citrate (brand name: clomid) is used to bring on ovulation and menstruation. Clomid is highly effective if there is enough natural estrogen in the bloodstream. If the level of estrogen is low, skull X-rays are taken to make sure that a coincidental tumor does not exist, and supplementary human gonadotropins are then given to induce ovulation.

Prolonged post-pill amenorrhea responds quickly and easily to treatment with Clomid, or, if necessary, human gonadotropins. It is unlikely that the incidence of oversuppression increases in women taking oral contraceptives for prolonged periods. The practice of discontinuing oral contraception every two years is medically useless and often results in unwanted pregnancy.

Side Effects

Oral contraceptives are potent medication and induce many body changes other than the suppression of ovulation.

Nuisance effects: Most nuisance effects induced by oral contraception are related to estrogen. Such effects are common during the first 3 cycles of medication while the body is adjusting to the new hormonal levels and they usually disappear by the 4th cycle. If any side effects persist for longer than 3 cycles, or become severe, the prescribing doctor should be consulted.

The majority of women taking low dose oral contraceptives do not experience any side effects, or are bothered only by minor transient effects. Psychological factors play a large part in the incidence of minor effects. If a side effect is expected it may very well occur.

Fluid Retention: can occur as a result of estrogen's effects on the body's retention of salts. A general "bloated feeling", cramping or swelling of the legs, breast discomfort, rapid weight gain and generalised itching are minor symptoms of fluid retention. Fluid retention can adversely affect migraine headaches. If a woman experiences severe headache, dizziness and blurry, or double vision shortly after starting the pill, she should immediately consult the prescribing doctor, and stop taking the medication.

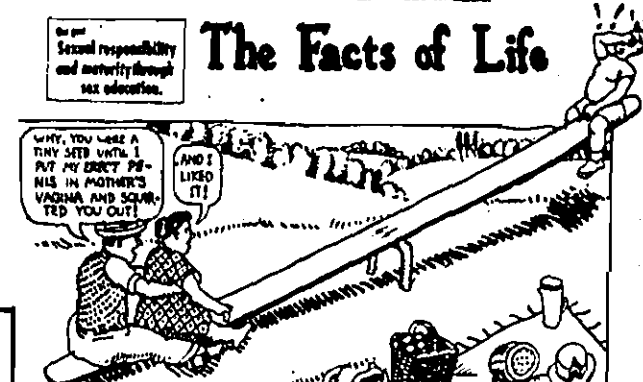
Fluid retention is harmless except to women with migraine headaches, epilepsy, high blood pressure, vascular disease, or heart defect or disease. Fluid retention can be alleviated by a low salt diet, restricted water intake and, if necessary, a diuretic.

Chloasma: is the rarest of estrogen-related nuisance effects. Chloasma also called the mask of pregnancy appears as "giant freckles" on the face. Pill related chloasma is more common in women who experience chloasma during pregnancy and in women frequently exposed to strong sunlight.

Leukorrhea: is an estrogen-related harmless, white or clear excessive vaginal discharge. If vaginal discharge becomes bothersome, a gynaecologist should be consulted. **Extrogen deficiency and progesterone excess side effects:** occur if a pill is too highly anti-estrogenic for a particular woman. Such effects include mood changes, including depression and changes in sexual desire, increased appetite and weight gain, fatigue, decrease in amount and duration of menstrual flow, oily scalp and skin (sometimes leading to acne), changes in facial or body hair distribution and breast enlargement. Progesterone related side effects, although usually minor, either remain constant or become worse with each successive cycle. A doctor should therefore be consulted. **Breast enlargement** is the most common progesterone-related side effect. After an initial size increase, breast size remains constant until the Pill is discontinued, at which point the breasts return to normal size.

If a woman is taking a pill that delivers more than 1mg of progesterone daily, progesterone-related side effects can usually be eliminated by switching to an oral contraceptive with less progesterone (not to a pill with more estrogen.)

Breakthrough bleeding and spotting: (bleeding between periods) are the only common progesterone-deficiency side effects. If they occur, such bleeding episodes usually disappear by the fourth cycle. In persistent cases a pill with higher dose of progesterone can be prescribed. **Vaginitis:** Estrogen affects glycogen content of the vaginal walls, making the vagina more susceptible to infection by microscopic yeast or fungus organisms (a common problem for all women). Discharge, itching and general vaginal discomfort are symptoms of vaginitis. Vaginitis is not serious, but can be extremely uncomfortable, and deserves immediate medical treatment. Treatment is usually simple (topical creams, etc.)



The Facts of Life

foam

—Aerosol Vaginal Spermicide (cost about \$5.00)

This type of foam comes in a can with a plunger-type plastic applicator. It is a white cream, with a consistency of shaving cream and contains an effective sperm-killing chemical. Delfen foam is the most highly recommended.

Use

Use before intercourse. Shake the can well, put the applicator on top and tilt it — and the foam is released into the applicator pushing the plunger up. The applicator is then inserted into the vagina, the plunger pushed and the foam deposited inside. Use one (1) applicator's full.

Effectiveness

Claimed to be 97% effective — but if you don't want to get pregnant, don't use the foam alone. Should be used with a condom or diaphragm.

Cautions

Put in more foam each time you have intercourse. Some people may be irritated by certain brands. Leave foam in — don't douche (see methods which don't work well). Keep an extra can handy as it is hard to tell when you are running out. Like condoms, foam needs no prescription and is available in most pharmacies. It is useful in 'emergencies', with condom of course.



Foam and applicator

i.u.d.'s

(Cost: \$14 - 16 insertion)

Most I.U.D.'s are small plastic devices of different shapes and sizes. They are placed semipermanently inside the womb by a doctor. One or two strings extend into the upper vagina so you can check after a period that the device is still in place.

Insertion of an I.U.S. into the uterus.

How does the I.U.D. work?

No one really knows!

Somehow though, whether through movement of the uterine walls or by causing local changes, conception is avoided.

Effectiveness

An I.U.D. is second only to the Pill. It is 98% effective and this figure can be improved by the use of a foam. Most pregnancies are recorded in the first six months of use.

Cautions

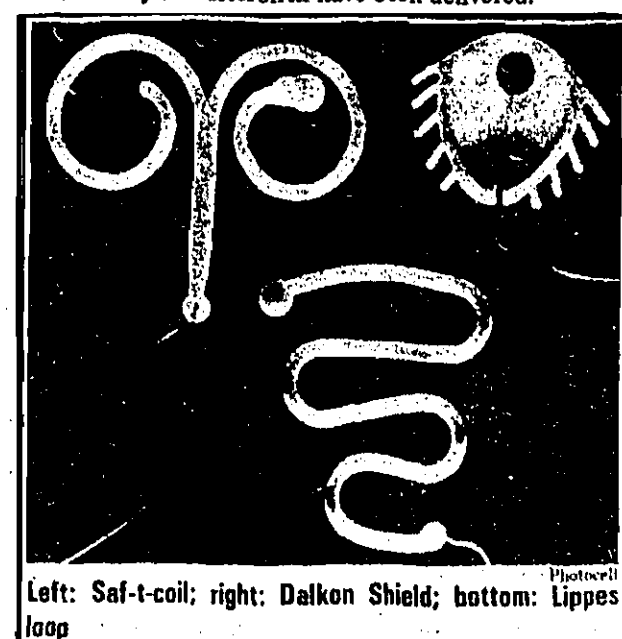
It is not suitable for women with severe pelvic infection, heavy periods, or previous caesarian section. Some women who have not had children may not be able to use an I.U.D.

Possible side effects

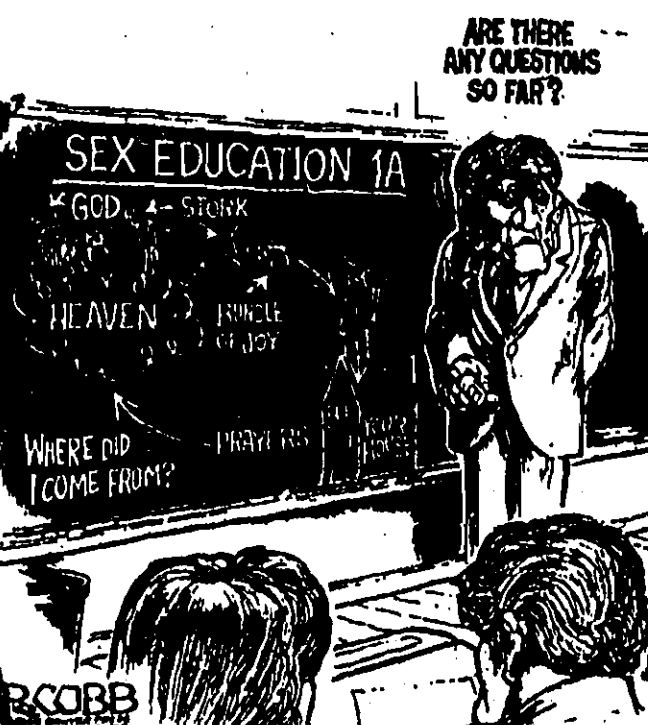
- (a) May be expelled.
- (b) Longer painful heavy periods.
- (c) Occasionally causes infection in the womb.

Evaluation

If the I.U.D. suits, it is an ideal method of birth control as the woman has only to check that the strings are there after a period. If a pregnancy occurs, the I.U.D. does not affect the outcome and it will be collected after the baby and afterbirth have been delivered.



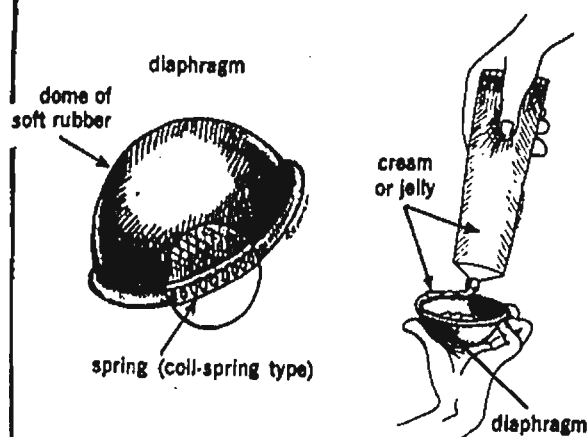
Left: Saf-t-coil; right: Dalkon Shield; bottom: Lipless loop



diaphragms

(Cost: \$3.50 plus consultation fee.)

This is one of the oldest conception control methods and still provides a high protection rate (95-97%)



Use and Description

A diaphragm is made of soft rubber in the shape of a shallow cup. It has a flexible metal spring rim and when properly fitted and inserted fits snugly over the neck of the womb, resting in place behind the pubic bone and reaching back into the posterior of the vagina.

A diaphragm is always used in conjunction with a spermicide and may be inserted not more than 2 hours before coitus. It should not be removed less than six hours after intercourse and may be left in for a couple of days at a time if desired.

To obtain a correct diaphragm size it should be fitted by a doctor and teaching is usually given to make sure the woman can use it correctly. Unless the woman has a baby or has an abdominal operation she can buy her new diaphragm of the same size at the chemist.

A diaphragm need not really be messy and, when put in during foreplay, can be fun and teach both partners more about the woman's anatomy. Like a tampon, it is painless and unnoticeable when in place. A new one should last approximately a year.

Some women may have a reaction to the spermicide used and may have to change brands. In a few cases they may be allergic to the rubber.

TABLETS AND SUPPOSITORIES

Not as effective as creams or jelly.

Spermicidal tablets pushed into the vagina where they melt or foam-like jellies and creams alone they are not effective.

condoms

(With foam, cream or jelly); ('french letter', 'rubber', 'safe' etc)

Condoms 10c each/Coloured 20c each.

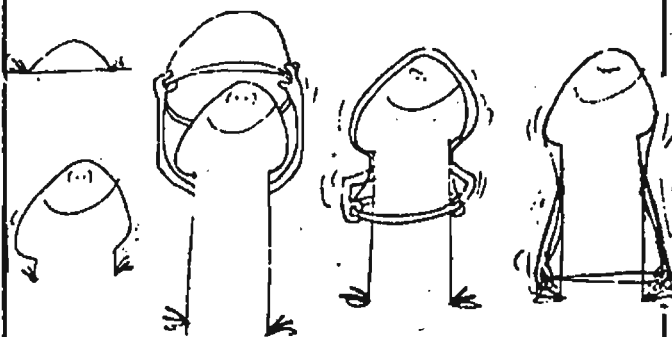
Delfen foam and applicator \$4.00 25 applications. Ortho and Delfen Cream and applicator \$2.50, 25 applications.

Use and Description

The Condom has been used since Roman times. Nowadays they are usually made of thin, strong latex rubber and are designed to fit over an erect penis. Thus they prevent introduction of sperm into the vagina by providing a mechanical barrier between the penis and the vagina.

Some condoms are already lubricated to aid entry into the vagina, some have plain closed ends or are tipped with a 'nipple' to hold semen. The condom is unrolled onto the erect penis before intercourse, not before ejaculation as sperm may already have been released in the first drops of male discharge. As the condom is unrolled, the closed end should be pinched together to dispel air and form a pocket for semen. Take care not to tear against rings or fingernails.

After intercourse and the subsequent loss of erection, the male should hold the upper condom tight against his penis so as not to spill out any semen.



Effectiveness

Used alone, a condom has a pregnancy rate of 5-7% - this may largely be due to late application, delay of withdrawal, or tearing or faulty condom. Thus it is advisable to always use in conjunction with a spermicidal foam such as 'Delfen' or a cream or jelly. Used together, the failure rate is reduced to 3 - 5%.

Caution

Ignore all claims that condoms are electrically tested - only the British Drux brands are regularly checked by an independent body. Do not store them in a wallet or pocket or in heat for any length of time as they will perish. If further lubrication is needed, use a spermicidal foam, cream, jelly (k-y) or saliva but not vaseline as it deteriorates rubber.

Evaluation

Although often downplayed in Australia, they are not found so 'distasteful' elsewhere - especially when used with some imagination and humour. Multi-coloured condoms are available from the Family Planning Clinic and double excellently as balloons. They are advantageous in that they are available without a prescription.

rhythm method

(Vatican Roulette)

This is the only birth control method approved by the Catholic Church. It is based on the premise that, in general circumstances, the ovary expels ovum one time per cycle and that this is available for fertilization for only 72 hours.

If used correctly by a couple this can work, but requires strong determination and effort. The idea is that couples avoid intercourse at the time of ovulation when the egg is released from the ovary in the middle of the month.

There are a number of variations on the basic idea. Most women are advised to check temperature each morning and test vaginal mucus to predict the right time.

The W.H.O. Sexual Report says pregnancy rates vary:

- (a) 'Rhythm' alone - 14.40%
- (b) Combining 'Rhythm' with temperature chart - 3.2 - 8%
- (c) Confining intercourse to second half of cycle only, from three days after ovulation rise to menstruation - 1.4%

Unfortunately many students tend to have intercourse and roughly 'estimate' when it is 'safe'. This is, of course, even riskier than using a complicated chart, is completely irresponsible and not worth the worry or risk. □

HOW TO FIGURE THE "SAFE" AND "UNSAFE" DAYS

LENGTH OF SHORTEST PERIOD	FIRST UNSAFE DAY AFTER START OF ANY PERIOD	LENGTH OF LONGEST PERIOD	LAST UNSAFE DAY AFTER START OF ANY PERIOD
21 DAYS	3RD DAY	21 DAYS	10TH DAY
22 DAYS	4TH DAY	22 DAYS	11TH DAY
23 DAYS	5TH DAY	23 DAYS	12TH DAY
24 DAYS	6TH DAY	24 DAYS	13TH DAY
25 DAYS	7TH DAY	25 DAYS	14TH DAY
26 DAYS	8TH DAY	26 DAYS	15TH DAY
27 DAYS	9TH DAY	27 DAYS	16TH DAY
28 DAYS	10TH DAY	28 DAYS	17TH DAY
29 DAYS	11TH DAY	29 DAYS	18TH DAY
30 DAYS	12TH DAY	30 DAYS	19TH DAY
31 DAYS	13TH DAY	31 DAYS	20TH DAY
32 DAYS	14TH DAY	32 DAYS	21ST DAY
33 DAYS	15TH DAY	33 DAYS	22ND DAY
34 DAYS	16TH DAY	34 DAYS	23RD DAY
35 DAYS	17TH DAY	35 DAYS	24TH DAY
36 DAYS	18TH DAY	36 DAYS	25TH DAY
37 DAYS	19TH DAY	37 DAYS	26TH DAY
38 DAYS	20TH DAY	38 DAYS	27TH DAY

AND NOW FOR SOMETHING A LITTLE MORE PERMANENT

Sterilization, a surgical procedure for the permanent prevention of conception, is usually advised in the following situations: when pregnancy could endanger a woman's life or health; when the parents have already produced a child with an inherited nervous or physical disease, such as hemophilia; where physical, mental or emotional factors prevent the couple from caring for another child properly; when a couple considers their family complete and wishes absolute protection from pregnancy. Although hospital policy varies, most regulations assume childbearing is essential to every woman's life. It is often difficult for women with few or no children to obtain permission for sterilization.

Female sterilization

A woman can be sterilized by the surgical removal of any of the reproductive organs: ovaries (oophorectomy), uterus (hysterectomy), or Fallopian tubes (salpingectomy). Since simpler methods of sterilization exist, these methods are not used unless the tissue is damaged or diseased.

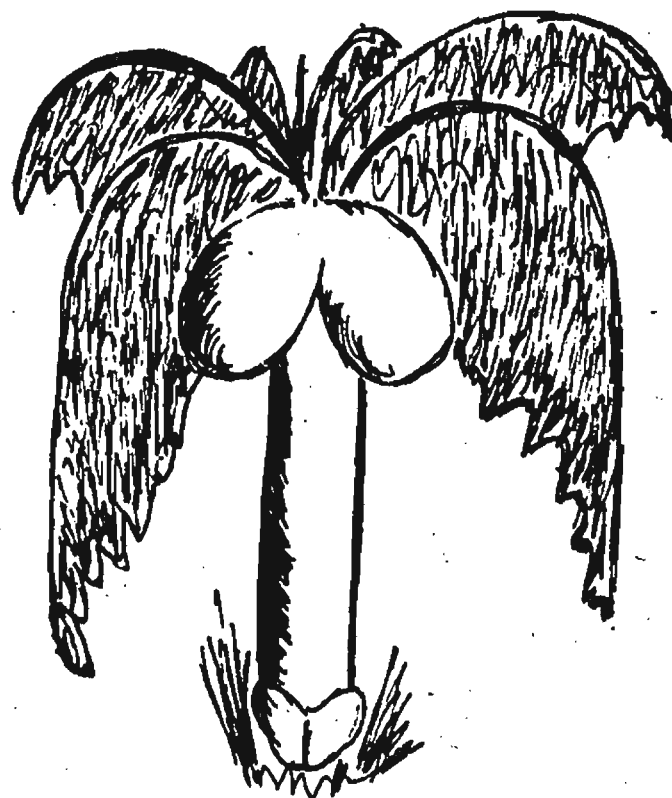
The most common method of female sterilization, tubal ligation, which involves tying off the Fallopian tubes, effectively prevents an egg from reaching the uterus, and the sperm from travelling into the tube. The woman continues to ovulate and have menstrual bleeding each cycle.

To perform the operation, an incision is made in the abdominal wall and the tubes brought into view one at a time. The tubes are cut, usually close to the uterus, and the separated ends are tied or stapled closed.

The operation may be performed within 12 hours after normal delivery, when the uterus is enlarged and the tubes are easily reached. After cesarean section the operation is done after repairing the uterine incision. In either case, the procedure hardly lengthens the hospital stay.

When a woman has not been pregnant for several months, sterilization may be performed abdominally, as discussed above, or by making an incision in the vagina through which either tubal ligation or hysterectomy can be done. The operation is done under general anesthesia.

Tubal ligation has a failure rate of about 1 in 250 cases (somewhat higher after cesarean section). Less than 50% of the attempts at reversibility have been successful.



I had a little nut tree
but nothing would it bear.

Tubal ligation under "laparoscopic control" is a more modern sterilization technique. A tube containing a tiny electric bulb is passed through a small incision in the abdominal wall. Carbon dioxide gas is pumped into the abdominal cavity. With the cavity bloated, the pelvic organs can be easily seen. The surgeon passes special instruments through the lighted tube, grasps the Fallopian tubes, "burns" them with an electric current, and cuts through them once they are hardened. This procedure is less traumatic than major abdominal surgery, and some hospitals discharge women the same day of laparoscopic sterilization.

Male Sterilization

Sterilization may be performed on the male in two ways. Castration, removal of both testicles, is never done on normal individuals because it produces impotence and eliminates sexual desire, as well as affects secondary masculine traits. It is considered only in the case of serious diseases such as cancer or tuberculosis.

The most common method of male sterilization, an operation known as a vasectomy, has no effects on a man's sexual desire or virility, except perhaps to enhance it by relieving him from fears of having another child. The operation involves severing the vas deferens, thereby preventing the passage of sperm from the testicles to the penis. Since the contribution of the testes accounts for only about 1/10 of the volume of the total ejaculate, the actual quantity of seminal fluid is not appreciably diminished.

A small incision is made in the upper and lateral region of the scrotum, directly over the spermatic cord. The cord itself is cut and the vas deferens is separated from the blood vessels and nerves. Two ligatures are put a small distance apart around the vas deferens and the portion between them is cut out. The incision is closed with sutures and a temporary dressing applied. The entire operation done either in a hospital or doctor's office takes approximately 20 minutes. Men are sometimes advised to wear a suspensory for a few days to hold the testicles up so that traction on the wound is not painful.

Male sterilization cannot be depended on for contraception for the first three weeks after vasectomy, during which time sperm produced before the operation may still be present in the semen. After this time a semen specimen is examined under a microscope to check for the complete absence of sperm. In about 1% of the cases the severed ends of the vas deferens grow together and continue to transport sperm. Therefore it is advisable to have a semen specimen examined about every six weeks for the first six months after which such precautions are no longer necessary.

Attempts to restore fertility after a vasectomy have been successful in only about 50% of cases. Reversible methods are being sought such as use of a silicon injection which hardens to form a removable plug.

OUTSIDE THE LAW

Recently, the media has given a lot of publicity to police corruption in Queensland. They have joined with prominent lawyers and academics in calling for various inquiries and investigations. Prominent barristers have stated it is common knowledge that the police manufacture evidence, frame people (brick them). There have been references to protection rackets and intimidation. All this is not peculiar to Queensland either. In Victoria a judicial inquiry into police corruption and brutality has been dragging on for months. These inquiries and investigations are not new either, but occur with monotonous regularity from state to state. In Queensland the last Royal Commission into police corruption was held just over 10 years ago. At that time there was a great stir in the press. In Parliament statements were made that "Senior police officers frequented the National Hotel, encouraging and condoning a call girl service that operated there ..." Those involved included the then Police Commissioner Bischof, and other prominent members of the force. The inquiry proved to be a cover-up from beginning to end. Witnesses were forced to perjure themselves and went in fear of their lives.

What then was the point of the inquiry, or any inquiry when there is so much to be concealed? According to an English legal authority, Lord Salmon, such inquiries are held to ".... allay public anxiety ...". Peter James in his book dealing with the National Hotel Inquiry, pointed out that the purpose is also to "...focus the blame on a minimum of scapegoats, leaving the remainder unscathed ...". Corruption in the police force, he concludes, "on the widest view might be thought of as a reflection of the society which the force serves ...". This is to say that the police force is merely reflecting the general violence and corruption amongst the ruling circles in Australia.

It is said that the police simply carry out the law, that they are above class and politics. But just a glance at the role they play when workers are on strike or demonstrating, e.g. the Mt Isa lockout and the recent Ford strike in Melbourne shows that this is false. In industrial conflicts

the state inevitably intervenes on the side of the employers. That is, the police and in some cases even the army, are used to suppress the workers not the boss. Everyone knows about the trumped up charges of "resisting arrest", "insulting words", and so forth coupled with false "verbal confessions" to which police swear the sheer invention of evidence. Their almost every action shows that they carry out a rich man's law in a rich man's society; and rich man's society — capitalism — is a system of violence and corruption. The expropriation of surplus value (the basis of profit) from the wage workers is robbery and violence. This is the system that the police reflect. They use unrestricted violence against their victims. Of course they deny it. According to them they are nice, courteous gentlemen who wouldn't hurt a fly. The facts show otherwise. Everyone remembers the brutality displayed by them during the rallies against the Vietnam war and during the "State of Emergency" declared during the tour by the representatives of the racist South African regime.

The police forces in Australia reveal themselves as a special body of armed men, who have violence and prisons at their disposal, to enforce capitalist law, and to act outside that law if necessary in the interests of the capitalist class. The more sensitive activities are usually carried out by the secret police. In Queensland there is the "Special Branch" who co-ordinate with similar agencies such as A.S.I.O. They compile dossiers on people "of interest to security". That is anyone with dissident views was revealed during the notorious Petrov Royal Commission, 1954-5. (See "The Petrov Conspiracy Unmasked") To quote the one-time Labor Opposition Leader Chifley, "they employ liars, perjurers and pimps" they use forgery, burglary, telephone tapping, extortion, blackmail and murder to carry out their activities. These are not isolated occurrences, but general procedure.

At this university students are subjected to police intimidation and persecution because of their dissident or radical beliefs. Dossiers on students are compiled with or

without the co-operation of university authorities. One student, Mitch Thompson, who was prominent during the campaign to "Support Supporting Mothers" last semester, which culminated in demonstrations in the Social Security Department, was framed on a drug charge shortly afterwards. This is despite the fact that Thompson has always been hostile to all the aspects of the so-called drug culture, and does not smoke or drink! His frame-up consisted of drugs being "found" in his room by Commonwealth Police; fabrication of statements (verballing) was carried out quite blatantly. The police officer concerned merely dictated a statement to a typist without even talking to Thompson. This was a political action, its purpose was to intimidate those who hold radical views. The implication is, if you step out of line then you will get the same treatment. This is not an exceptional case. The intimidation and brutality used against blacks in Brisbane is another case that should be exposed. No number of judicial inquiries will alter the nature of the police force which mirrors the violence and corruption inherent in monopoly capitalism.

With so much to hide one might wonder why an inquiry would be tolerated. Of course a real inquiry, a people's inquiry, would not be tolerated. What the judiciary wants is a public whitewash to help prop up what little pretence of justice they can muster. However, the social system of capitalism is more and more on trial, its exploitative nature becoming more apparent, while its internal crisis is deepening. Deception of the people as to "justice" etc., no longer has the same hold. Therefore the emphasis shifts from deception to coercion. Police are armed, engage in joint training exercises with the Army. Special squads are formed and equipped with tear gas and other poison gases, emphasis is put on crowd control and anti-people tactics. Lets have an investigation into the police, not by judges or Scotland Yard or parsons, but by the people. Expose the vicious nature of the police and the system that they serve.

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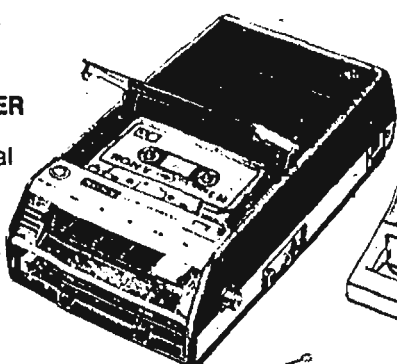
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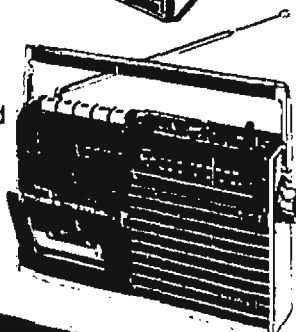
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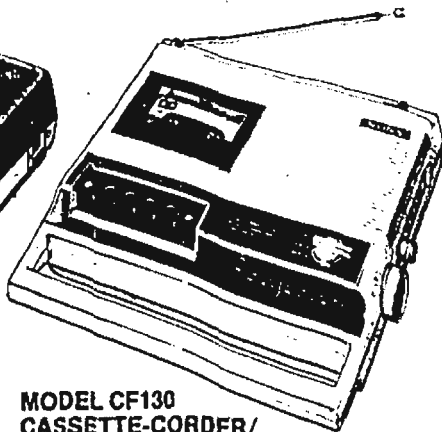
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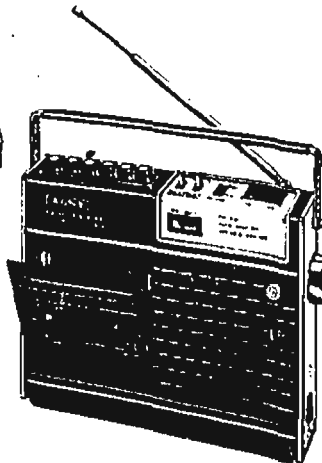
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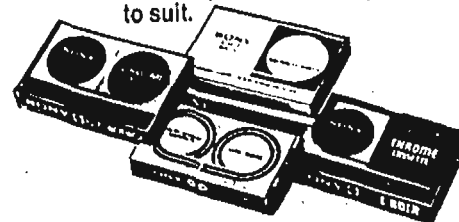


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REPORT ON NAMIBIA

NAMIBIA: IT ALL BEGAN WITH THE KAISER

It's not exactly Marlboro country in fact the atlas would have you believe that it's nearly all desert, but to the people of Namibia, it's home. Namibia, (or South West Africa) is today, the focus of an escalating confrontation between black African nationalists, supported by the U.N., and the South African government, who currently rule Namibia.

During the balmy days of European imperialism, South West Africa was a German colony, having been a casualty of the "scramble for Africa" in 1884. With the defeat of Germany in 1918, South West Africa became a League of Nations mandated territory, administered by the Union of South Africa, then an obedient dominion of the British Empire.

With the demise of the League and the establishment of the UN in 1945, all mandated territories in Africa, with the exception of South West Africa, became UN trusteeship territories, and subsequently were granted independence.

South Africa, which had been pressing for the incorporation of South West Africa into the Union of South Africa since 1933, refused to convert the territory to a trusteeship, arguing that the dissolution of the League voided any international accountability on South Africa's part, for the administration of the territory.

On three occasions in the 1950s the International Court of Justice at the Hague handed down yes-no opinions on the matter. In 1960 Ethiopia and Liberia asked the court for compulsory jurisdiction on the case. Six years later, the Court again delivered a non-committal judgement on the case.

However, the tardy conscience of the United Nations was once again pricked, and in 1966 the General Assembly resolved that South Africa should be stripped of the mandate, and responsibility for it should be assumed by a Council of Namibia, appointed by the U.N.

There followed, once again, a period of diplomatic inactivity, and South Africa taking advantage of the diplomatic lull, proceeded to incorporate Namibia into the Republic of South Africa.

The 1969 South West Africa Affairs Act completed the administrative takeover of Namibia, and resulted in the direct administration of Namibia from Pretoria.

In 1969 the UN appointed Agha Hamid, Acting Commissioner for Namibia, and in 1974 Sean McBridean Irish diplomat, a founding member of the Fianna Fail, and at the time of his appointment, chairman of Amnesty International. McBride immediately demonstrated "his determination to bring a positive and activist approach to his new job."

Meanwhile back in Namibia

While the wheels of international justice ground slowly, the black people of Namibia were taking initiatives themselves. The major black African political organisation, the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO), which has its most substantial support amongst the Ovambo people in the North of Namibia decided that in addition, their goals by diplomatic and internal political means, SWAPO would engage in armed struggle.

The anguish of SWAPO leaders who tried for years to achieve a measure of independence by non-violent means is expressed in the following statement by Tiovo Ja Toivo, one of the founders of SWAPO who was tried in 1967, and sentenced to 20 years imprisonment under South Africa's infamous Terrorism Act:

"The judgement of the World Court was a bitter disappointment to us. We felt betrayed and we believed that South Africa would never fulfill its trust. Some felt that we would secure our freedom only by fighting for it

"There are some who say they are sympathetic to our aims, but that they condemn violence. I would answer that I am not by nature a man of violence, and I believe that violence is a sin against God and my fellow man. SWAPO itself was a non-violent organisation, but the South African Government is not truly interested in whether opposition is violent or non-violent.

"I had no answer to the question 'where has your non-violence got us?' Whilst the World Court judgement was pending, I at least had that to fall back on. When we failed, after years of waiting, I have no answer to give to my people."

Toivo made this statement at his trial. In 1970, the SWAPO Consultative Conference meeting in Tanzania reaffirmed that "armed struggle is the only effective way to bring about the liberation of Namibia and that the Namibian people have already accepted the armed revolution as an inevitability in our struggle for self determination and independence."

Although replete with revolutionary rhetoric, the statement did not accurately portray the situation in Namibia.



Perhaps the most obnoxious aspect of South African policy in South-West Africa has been the extension of the notorious apartheid policy of racial separation.

As in South Africa itself, the South African government have created small "autonomous" tribal homeland areas for black Namibians. This imposition of the "Bantustan system" has been utterly opposed and resented by the South West African people. At present there are nine of these homeland areas, most of them in the north (see map).

In particular, Ovambo, tribal base of SWAPO (which was originally called the Ovambo People's Organisation), has been the locus of concerted opposition. When South Africa attempted to establish a facade of representative government, the Ovambo Legislative Council, SWAPO called for a boycott which was 97% effective. The Council was formed almost exclusively from the ranks of the traditional tribal headmen, most of whom are illiterate. The South African government recently reconstituted the Legislative Council, eighteen months after the first

election. Again SWAPO called for a boycott, but only 50% of the population refused to vote. There is clear evidence that intimidation by the South African authorities took place. On the other hand, SWAPO may be losing momentum inside Namibia. One report, by a white post-graduate student, who worked in Ovambo recently pointed out that

"the vast majority of the leaders are now in exile, in Zambia, in Angola, in Botswana. Between three and five thousand of the country's elite are no longer there.

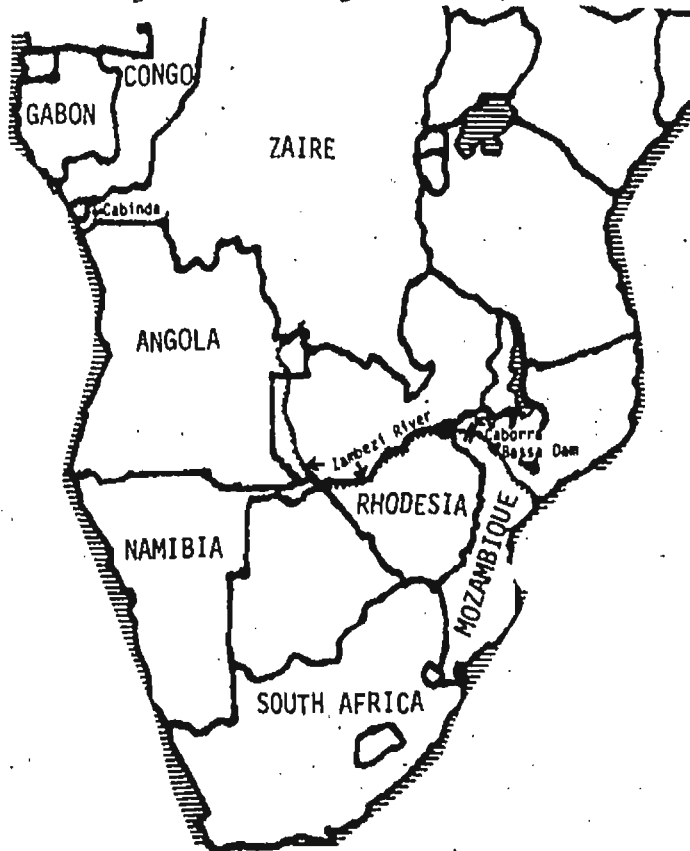
".....this exodus has left many of those who have remained with a spirit of defeatism growing in their minds - certainly there is some spirit of submission abroad which was not abroad before."

Within Namibia, SWAPO officials have never espoused violence in any form. SWAPO is still legal in Namibia, and advocacy of violence would be likely to endanger the organisation. In January this year (1975) Axel Johannes, secretary of SWAPO restated SWAPO's internal policy: The three major demands were as follows:

1. a true democracy with an independent, unitary state.
2. SWAPO was not anti-white, but anti the system that deprived blacks of their birthright; on coming to power, SWAPO would promulgate a Bill of Rights.
3. SWAPO was not opposed to talks with South Africa, but there were certain requisites to be met.

Thus the political struggle within Namibia continues. On the one hand through armed struggle, on the other, through political agitation. Elieser Tuhadeleni, now a prisoner at the notorious Robben Island prison summed it up this way:

"We find ourselves a conquered people and the master does not discuss with the slaves. And so we shall free ourselves and discussion will take place again between equals. Our struggle against South Africa is an unequal one. I have seen the power of South Africa. But David slew Goliath because he had right on his side, and Namibians have faith that, we too, have right on our side." □



John Harrison

BRISBANE C.A.R.E

The activities of the Brisbane C.A.R.E. (Campaign Against Racial Exploitation) group, over the last month has focused on Woolworths and its sale of South African fish (under the brand names of Woolworths, Irving and Johnson, Hy Peak, Dawy King and John West).

The decision to single out Woolworths must be seen as part of an overall attempt to highlight the economic ties between Australia and South Africa. Ties, that judged in the context of international trade, remain as the strongest pillar in the edifice of apartheid. If South Africa was to become isolated from the markets of Europe, America and Australia, if companies that at present benefit from cheap, black labour were prevented, through boycotts, from operating within a system that pays blacks in the fishing industry one third of the minimum subsistence wage, then it can remain only a matter of time before the economic base that sustains what is becoming an increasingly more paranoid and decadent White life style, is eroded. It is against this background, and in accordance with the expressed wishes of Black nationalists for economic boycotts, that CARE has picketed Woolworths as the largest single outlet for South African fish.

The action, by itself is in no way dramatic or original. It is unlikely to initiate the collapse of apartheid! Yet it is a beginning and the effort, even if tokenistic, is an articulation of opposition to apartheid, of support for those progressive forces in South Africa that are fighting the Vorster regime. The real battle against apartheid can only be fought in South Africa itself. We can only make sure that our consumerism does not support and perpetuate that system.

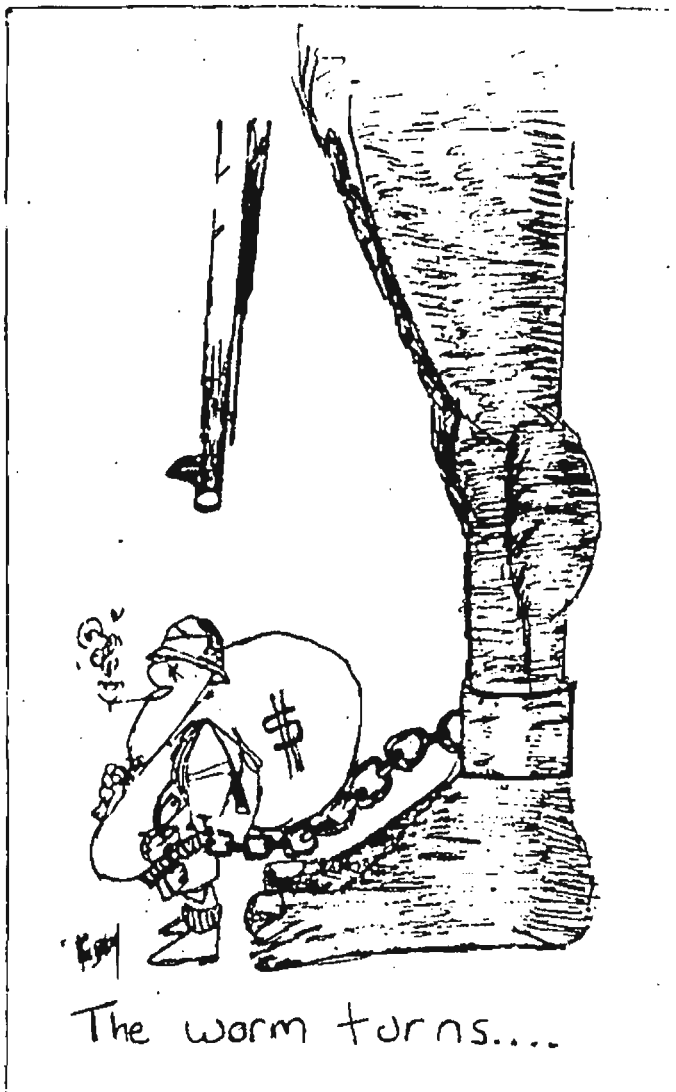
The reaction to the pickets has been discouraging though predictable. Some have been genuinely interested in the campaign, have stopped and discussed the issue. Others have reacted with surprising hostility and have crumpled our rather unpretentious pamphlets with the grim determination and indignation of the most zealous apostle of righteousness. By far, however, the greatest (if one can use so positive a word) reaction has been unadulterated apathy. I suppose its quite understandable. I mean what has Saturday morning shopping really have to do with Black nationalism and the complex imbroglio of international trade that sustains apartheid!

In addition to the pickets, CARE also organised the screenings of the excellent BBC production of *Last Grave in Dimbaza*; a depressing analysis of the conditions of Black workers and their families in South Africa. In an attempt to show those at the centre of the political, economic and social rapport between Australia and South Africa, the harsh realities of apartheid, there was a special screening to which State Parliamentarians, Managers of Woolworths and other retail stores and Service clubs personell were invited. Eager to express their breadth of vision, no State Parliamentarians attended. The managers of Woolworths and other stores could not make the screening either. For those that did attend, the film which is a powerful indictment of apartheid, with an invaluable portrayal of the infra-structure of its institutionalised oppression, had a definite effect. Some, who had been tacit supporters of apartheid admitted that they had no idea that conditions in South Africa were so oppressive. The film proved to be didactic and provoked some useful discussion on racism in Australia.

In the few weeks that the film was in Brisbane, it was shown to as wide a cross section of the community as possible (schools and churches screened it as well.) There were two screenings at the House of Freedom Coffee shop where about 80 people attended. The screening at the Trades Hall proved extremely successful. Trade Union support, which is crucial to any meaningful boycott of South African goods, was offered by those unions represented. CARE hopes to work closely with the unions not only in any programme of boycotts, but also in terms of acquainting workers with the facts and implications of Australian trade with South Africa.

Anyone who wishes to join CARE, or who has any queries about Australia/South African relationships should contact Greg Thompson (Brisbane's CARE convenor) at 38 2668 or Peter Varghese (c/- Union Office) or write to CARE, P.O. Box 23, Bulimba 4171.

Peter Varghese



PRELIMINARY FISH CIRCULAR

1. THE SOUTH AFRICAN FISH INDUSTRY

South Africa is the 6th largest fish producing country in the world. In 1970 1.8 million tonnes of fish were harvested of which over 90% is exported. Fish is a major earner of overseas capital for the white government and the wholly white owned corporations.

Some 220 fishing trawlers support 22 processing plants, and a total of \$60 million are invested in the fishing industry in both South Africa and the territory of Namibia (illegally occupied by the white South African Government.) (Fish are 23% of all Nambian export) (South African Government figures.)

2. EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN THE FISH INDUSTRY

In 1973, the minimum subsistence wage for black people in South Africa was calculated at between \$17.50 - \$19.50 per week. (This figure does not allow for "luxuries" such as "medicines, education, savings, holidays, furniture or blankets")

In 1972 the basic wage rate in the fishing industry in Namibia was 12 cents an hour, 18 cents an hour overtime and 24 cents an hour on Sundays. OR R6.19 per week.

This represents one third (1/3) of the minimum subsistence wage. (Figures from South African Institute of Race Relations Survey 1973)

The fishing industry employs some 20,000 black workers and supports a further 50,000 women and children at this starvation level.

3. CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE FISHING INDUSTRY

Half a dozen major corporations, which are wholly white owned, work the industry and have either forced black fishermen out of business, or established monopoly purchasing and processing procedures which fix low wages and prices for black workers, on both the fishing and processing aspects of the industry. (See wages below).

African Trade Unions in the industry are not recognised and strikes by black workers are illegal.

Black workers are subject to racial legislation which:

1. Imposes a migratory labour system on African workers which makes it illegal for their wives and children to live with them.
2. Forces all Africans over the age of 16 to carry a pass which must be in their possession at all times and contain stamped, signed permissions to be in any place, for a specific purpose at any time. (900,000 people are jailed under the Pass Law annually).
3. Allows the white government to force coloured workers to move from lands they have occupied for generations into racially based ghettos or dormitory accommodation.
4. Legislation breaches every claim of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights for black people.
5. Ensures that, by providing cheap labour, investment in South Africa provides the highest return in the world (between 14% and 17% profit per annum).
6. Ensures that poverty, malnutrition and starvation are entrenched as a permanent feature of the lives of Black fishermen.

A) Australia is one of the largest buyers of South African fish (with the US, UK, Japan, Rhodesia, France and West German).

and fish products are the largest single Australian import from South Africa worth \$3.4 million dollars in 1971/72 (Australian Government Department of Statistics).

B) Frozen fish, canned fish, and processed fish products make up the bulk of these imports and are sold under the following brand names:

- *Woolworths
- *I & J (Irvine and Johnson)
- *Hy Peak
- *Dairy King
- *John West

Most are stamped 'Made in South Africa'

C) The major retailer of South African fish products in Australia is the Woolworths supermarket chain, who with the exception of outlet in Woollongong, have declined to discontinue the sale of South African products.

D) South African fish products compete directly with the Australian fishing industry's products.

4. AUSTRALIA AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN FISH INDUSTRY

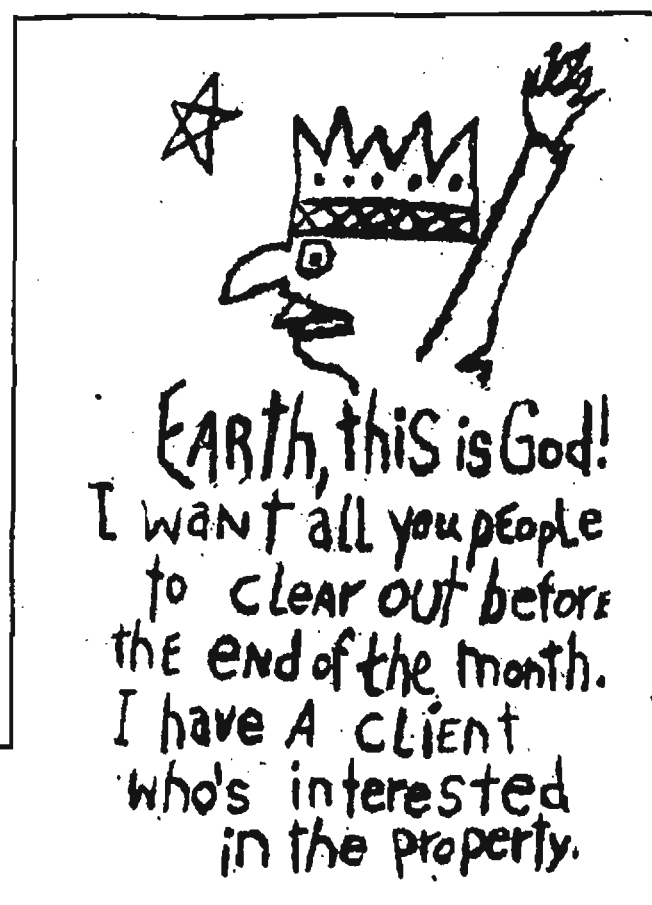
5. FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information on the South African fish industry will be produced including detailed wage figures, history of workers and details of working conditions and profits.

Further information will follow on action planned in Australia.

Contact:

CARE Box 433, Civic Square, Canberra 2608
or the local CARE group in your state.



n' remember kids, property is theft....

REVIEWS



JEANNIE LEWIS - IN CONCERT
MAYNE HALL, UNIVERSITY.

One always wonders why a person like Jeannie Lewis isn't a world-wide household word. And Al Ward figures largely in the scheme of things after his performance at Mayne Hall last week. The hall was almost full, so to anyone who couldn't be bothered making a night of it — stiff, we didn't miss you!

Chris and Evan opened. Their patter was terrible — the Irish jokes were inaudible and interminable (note: Alan Grieve has a better collection, if you're really interested). However, we should support our own. It wasn't all bad. The mouth-organ playing and the guitar work were pretty fair (the "Money" song was the best). But the audience was unresponsive — probably due to the long, long tuning breaks between items.

Al Ward: a beautiful man. His guitar technique was brilliant and his vocals were superb. He could have carried the evening by himself.

Al Ward doesn't say much, but his music says it all for him (he's a composer as well as a performer) and one doesn't have to look too hard to see how involved he is in his music. I'll think about his performance for a long time.

Jeannie had to be good to outshine Al — and she was. The lady sings better every time I hear her. I fear she's going to be lost to Australia before too long though. We're horribly casual about our most creative artists until they've made a name elsewhere.

In a word, Jeannie is versatile — one of the most flexible performers I've seen on stage — and she has a sparkling natural rapport with her audience which never flags. There are not many performers who can get away with reading other people's poetry on stage. She's superb at it.

Jeannie's renditions of foreign songs, folk and otherwise, do not lose the texture of the originals for having been transported outside their time and place. Jeannie is on the top of the wave of singers who make such songs come within everyone's time and place.

Dory Previn's *Scared to be Alone* was just as moving last Wednesday as it was when I heard it a couple of years ago, and Al Ward's *King Kong* deserves to be a hit (good lyrics, snappy melody).

Words on paper can't convey the joyful highs and gut-tearing lows of a Jeannie Lewis concert. It's a very personal experience; you have to see it for yourself.

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NEW RELEASES BY: Steve Stills, Phil Manzanera, Beach Boys, Kinks, Ian Hunter, James Gang, Hawkwind, Edgar Winter, Bob Marley, Average White Band and Rolling Stones (Made in the Shade).

SWEET RHODE ISLAND RED
Ike & Tina Turner
United Artists Records L 35327

The Ike and Tina Turner Revue are first and foremost a stage band, whose success is dependent upon the strong visual element provided by Tina and the Ikettes. Their rivetting tortured vocals and sweaty sexual gyrations are designed to excite and their performances could hardly be called subtle.

However, part of the difficulty is that they have to be seen to be believed. Without the visuals and stage antics, Tina's voice reveals an unexpected hoarseness while Ike and the band produce a comparatively reserved soul shuffle. Half the tracks here have been written by Tina, the other five coming from various sources including two Stevie Wonder songs, *Living for the City*, and *Higher Ground*. Unfortunately, these reworks do not bear comparison with the original, definitive versions.

Yet this is in effect a typical Turner album (though not as good as *Nutbush City Limits*) employing a stylized clockwork music which has not changed over the years. The vocals have always been rasping and the beat always basic and powerful — a tried and proven formula which works well in a concert format. But to produce more satisfying albums, they will need to develop more credible material. □

TERRY AND FRANKIE
Festival Records L 35274

Originally performed by the author Ian McDougall and friends at the 1971 Aquarius Festival, this "folk ballad rock opera" boasts a pot-pourri of Australian talent including Jeannie Lewis, Graham Lowndes, Mike McLellan, Kerry Tolhurst (of "Dingoes") and even Chris Winter from the ABC's *Room to Move* is in there somewhere.

The story concerns two people who act upon the desire to change their directionless lives. So they stumble their way through unrewarding opal-mining, a train smash, the violence and hedonism of a rock festival, and eventually find solace in the context of a huge demonstration in the streets of Melbourne.

The worthiness of the experiment is diminished, despite the assemblage of talent, by dull production and the lack of memorable highlights in the material. Also the discrepancies between the printed lyrics and those on the record do not assist in following the story. As a once-only production, it was no doubt of interest and of value, but it fails as a record since it is devoid of sufficient substance to warrant more than a couple of plays.

LIVE IN LONDON
Amon Duul II
United Artists Records L 35326

When German rock started to make an impression in the early seventies, among the pioneers was Amon Duul II who created a flurry of excitement about the new-found potential of experimental music. Some years later now, the enthusiasm has waned to the extent that only a few of these bands are still treated seriously. Unfortunately Amon Duul II have also fallen victim to this attitude as a result of the last couple of albums, which were poorly received. Now, after perhaps twelve albums overseas, and with their best work apparently behind them, their records are being released in Australia.

This live recording from 1972 is representative of their best material, with the whole of side two derived from the classic double *Dance of the Lemmings*. It was this piece, including such marvellous titles as *Syntelman's March of the Roaring Seventies*, *Dehypnotized Toothpaste*, and *A Short Stop at the Transylvanian Brain Surgery*, which first attracted me to the German progressive bands.

Amon Duul II have absorbed Anglo-American rock (mainly from the Pink Floyd, Zappa and Velvet Underground strain), and distilled its cold harsh aspects to recycle it as a heavy unconventional rock full of foreboding and paranoia. Renate Knaup-Krotenschwanz's vocals are largely unintelligible, seemingly more important for mood than for meaning. The overall alien-ness is reinforced by the excellent cover depicting flying saucers and Teutonic insect monsters crushing London.

For years, Amon Duul II have had a small but dedicated Australian following through the import shops and this local release will give you an opportunity to find out why. □

WELCOME TO MY NIGHTMARE
Alice Cooper
Anchor Records ANCLA 2011

The reason given for the break-up of Alice Cooper after the *Billion Dollar Babies* tour was to enable the development of fresh ideas and for general recuperation. However there is little evidence of substantive change in this solo Cooper album as the now familiar themes of insanity, necrophilia, and delinquency reappear so that, for example, *Cold Ethyl* and *Department of Youth* are just new versions of *I Love the Dead* and *School's Out*.

The changes which are obvious are attributable to the present band and the production quality. The new band have extensive professional experience ranging from The Detroit Wheels to Lou Reed's "Rock 'n' Roll Animal". The performance by Dick Wagner, Prakash John, Whitey Glan et al is excellent. Bob Ezrin's production is the usual dense sound but because of the greater resources of time and money (the record being made over eight months for \$200,000) effects play a more predominant role as is instanced by the bizarre trilogy about Steven.

Within this professionalism, Cooper (whose real name, by the way, is Vince Furnier) finds room for a number of novelties. Guest star Vincent Price as the Curator in *The Black Widow* is at first an interesting diversion but after a few plays his monologue interrupts the record's flow. Secondly, there is a departure from form with the inclusion of *Only Women Bleed*, ostensibly a sympathetic view of women. But as Cooper is no liberationist and has a hollywood approach to entertainment, the song must be taken with a grain of salt. The prime feature however is the element of parody in the music. I think I have identified specific references to Hendrix, Bowie, Tubular Bells and *Tommy* and I suspect there are others.

With this album, Coop (as he now wishes to be called) again proves himself to be an able, if theatrical, performer. Certainly, the music is tight and business-like, and on that level I enjoyed it far more than previous work. Alice Cooper fans however may lament this change from characteristic rawness to almost polished neatness. The unpleasant horror merchant now wears a tuxedo. □

Bill Holdsworth



GASTRONOMIE

THE WAY TO APPRECIATE FOOD

The actual baking of bread was begun by the early Egyptians and the word "paste" originated in Greece and was used to describe a mixture of barley porridge.

But the true development of French "pâtisserie" began in 1555 with Henry the 2nd's marriage to Catherine de Medici. She brought her Florentine cooks to France with her. Marco Polo (1254 - 1324) also travelled with his cooks and on his return to Venice from China he brought besides gunpowder (another use for salfetie) the recipe for ices, and even more important, pasta in its definitive form. Later on the new passion for ices led architects to plan special ice stores in the castle cellars. The ice was collected in winter and stored

books

BOUND FOR GLORY

Woody Guthrie
Picador

*This train don't carry no gamblers,
Liars, thieves and big shot ramblers;
This train is bound for glory,
This train!*

Bound for Glory is about the early days of Woody Guthrie, the founder of modern American folksinging. It tells of his childhood in the small, boom-town of Okemah, and about his family, disrupted by the illness of his mother, and plagued by poverty. It shows him growing up, and finally hitting the road during the depression.



Woody wrote over 1,000 songs between 1936 and 1954. These songs grew out of the experiences he had, and the many people he knew. These places and people all come alive in Bound for Glory because he saw America from the open road, and from the doors of box cars as they sped across the country and he knew the people because he was one of them. He was a seaman, artist and actor, a broadcaster and a guitarist, as well as a folk singer, who became a spokesman for the down-trodden everywhere.

Peter Seeger, in the foreword to the book says,

"Woodrow Wilson Guthrie was a short, wiry guy with a mop of curly hair under a cowboy hat, as I first saw him. He'd stand with his guitar slung on his back, spinning out stories like Will Rogers, with a faint, wry grin. Then he'd hitch his guitar around and sing the longest long outlaw ballad you ever heard, or some Rabelaisian fantasy he'd concocted the day before and might never sing again.

His songs are deceptively simple. Only after they have become part of your life do you realise how great they are. Any damn fool can get complicated. It takes genius to attain simplicity.

A generation of songwriters have learned from him — Bob Dylan, Tom Paxton, Phil Ochs and I guess many more to come. As we scatter his ashes over the waters I can hear Woody hollering back to us, not only 'So long, it's been good to know ya,' but these last words: 'Take it easy — but take it!'

Woody's songs have been recorded by other folk singers — Joan Baez, Peter Paul and Mary, Judy Collins, Odetta and many others. They carry on what he started, and what he learned — "his ear flat against the tin roof, listening to the music and singing coming from inside the box-car:

*This train don't carry no rustlers,
Whores, pimps or side-street hustlers;
This train is bound for glory,
This train.*

Listening — cause them guys is singing that this train is bound for glory, and I'm gonna hug her breast till I find out where she's bound." □

THE ESSENTIAL LENNY BRUCE

edited by John Cohen
Panther

People should be taught what is, not what should be.

Lenny Bruce died from an overdose of life on August 3rd, 1966. He called himself a satirist, discussing anything that he thought needed discussing or satirizing. But, caught too often in the semantic beartrap, he went down and then out. Now we have the legend — whose "only offence was that he dared to tell people the truth" [Ingmar Bergman]. The truth spills from the pages of this book, just as it spilled from him; bringing him four obscenity busts; barring him from entering England and Australia; making him bankrupt and finally, giving us a dead hero.

The reason I got busted — arrested — is I picked on the wrong god. If I had picked on the god whose replica is in the whoopee cushion store — the Tiki god, the Hawaiian god, those idiots, their dumb god — I would've been cool. If I would've picked on the god whose belly is slashed — he's a bank. Chinese, those idiots, their yellow god. But I picked on the Western god — the cute god, the In-god, the Kennedy-god — that's where I screwed up.

The Essential Lenny Bruce contains his original, unexpurgated, satirical routines. In chapters such as 'Religions Inc.; Catholicism; Christ and Moses; and the Lone Ranger' and 'The Good-Good Culture', Lenny Bruce takes our sacred cows apart, and then puts them back together again with such startling insight that we must be shocked or angered or very afraid. In 'Pills and Shit', he talks about the drug scene. He was a junkie, with three narcotics busts.

Oh! I got busted since I've seen you. I'm going to lay that on you first. I got two arrests. One: illegal use and possession of dangerous drugs — which is a lie. They're not, they're friendly.

Lenny Bruce carried the same cross which we all have to carry, but unlike most of us he recognized it for what it is. And he tried to tell us, but most of the time people just walked out on him or locked him up. He might have been talking about himself when he said —

The next time you see the policeman in a demonstration, look at him. Look at him and then you realize that he's about my age, and he dies for less than four hundred dollars a month. And he's doing your gig and he's a second-class citizen. And everybody sees him and says, 'That shithead, look at him.' And he's lonesome. Yeah, it's a lot of dues. □

BOB DYLAN - WRITINGS AND DRAWINGS

Panther, 1974

This book contains Dylan's lyrics from *Bob Dylan to New Morning*. It is dedicated to "the magnificent Woody Guthrie who sparked it off".

It's for everyone who loved and needed Dylan, and who did the same hard travelling that he did; for anyone who'd like a book of good poetry; and as he says himself, "for the countless confused, accused, misused, strungout ones and worse, and for every hung-up person in the whole wide universe."

Dylan was at the heart of the change that so many went through. He sang out loud all our dreams and failures and fears. Now there seems to be absolutely nothing new to say about Bob Dylan — everyone has talked about him at some time. But I really don't have to, his own words say it all. This book of his lyrics and funky drawings is a precious one to have — probably though it is only Part One of the *Collected Works of Dylan*.



He felt able to say, in *New Morning*, that he was "So happy just to be alive, underneath the sky of blue, on this new morning with you." But already he's moved on, with new songs for us, new words to be put down, and new directions for anybody who cares to listen and try them.

Well, for me it's all just reinforcing those images in my head that were there that don't die, that will be there tomorrow, and in doing so for myself, hopefully also for other people. □

Vicki Noble

against the warm season. In a 'good year' it could be used for months ... But where are the snows of yesterday?

Imports of crude ice from Norway proved more practical and less expensive than bringing it down from the Alps. The Caesars brought their ice from the Appenines and the kings of France from Sonnefjord.

It's also important to realise that at this time that the maize used in France came from Spain. That Sir Walter Raleigh sent Queen Elizabeth I the first potato flour and the scandal caused by a banquet prevented the propagation of the tuba.

The trade in cocoa in the lands of the Spanish Church was more profitable than that of gold.

Until the 16th century there were collective professional communal and family ovens. In the first case people took their pates, tarts, roasts and so on to the baker or to the communal oven to be baked. The temperature of the oven was calculated with this secondary purpose in mind. There was even a second baking if there were too many dishes waiting to be cooked.

The vogue for pates with or without pastry owed less to a general taste for chopped or minced meat than to the ease and convenience of baking as a method of cooking. One should also remember that bread was not baked every day. This is a fairly recent custom and indeed was only at all common in towns.

Furthermore the beginning of the 17th century saw the appearance of the vertical oven which was invented in China and brought to the western world through Italy and France by Marco Polo. Until modern times these had no metal parts because metal was scarce.

However, the Chinese oven lids are advantageous over the western oven it can be heated while the food is cooking, although cooking cannot begin until the oven is already hot. The pieces to be cooked are hung up on hooks inside the oven. As in the case of European ovens, the size of the piece to be cooked and the degree of cooking required have conditioned the length of the hook (in other words its position in the oven). Cooking times, as in the west are pretty well uniform — a factor of major importance in both types of oven.

It is dangerous to open an oven for two reasons: the first is the loss of heat, the second is the risk of a draught which causes some rising doughs to fall, never to rise again. This applied particularly to the canary bread and puff pastries so popular at the time.

Talking of puff pastry, gastronomes have argued for a long time about when and by whom it was invented. It is popularly believed to have been discovered by Claude Lorrain the painter by accident or as a result of painstaking research. Two crimes are said to have been committed in order to obtain this zealously guarded formula. There is also a story of industrial espionage ahead of its time, where a certain Commissaire San Antonnio, locked himself in a cupboard. The whole story is embellished and complicated by farcical Neapolitan adventures. Puff pastry in fact was already known; its origins were believed to be Arabic or more probably Persian.

It is more likely that Claude, by means known only to himself was able to discover the secrets and then use them to subsequent advantage.

The seventeenth century was, above all, a period which assimilated everything from preceding centuries where Louis the XIV made a monumental work in the history of gastronomie.

And from this period remains the teaching; the tasting.

No food or drink could be served to the king without first having been tasted by a Courtier. It was not, as today a matter of just checking the seasoning or seeing if a wine was corked; but it was also a matter ensuring that no attempts had been made to poison the revered guest.

During the next transition, 19th century and the period of consolidation at the turn of the century saw a quickening in paces. Progress in cultivation and equipment has accelerated faster in the last ten years than the previous five hundred.

If Bonaparte had been as great an epicure as were Barras and Talleyraud, the already rapid progress of gastronomie would have been considerably speeded up.

Plenty of money and a good appetite are not however enough to make gastronomie. I think one cannot stress too much that in this context knowledge came through experience and even more so, through experiments. I have sometimes had to refute the pronouncement of a guest about a dish when it was clear he wouldn't have liked it anyway. It is often difficult to enjoy tasting something quite new, classic examples are caviar, snails, iceland sharks.

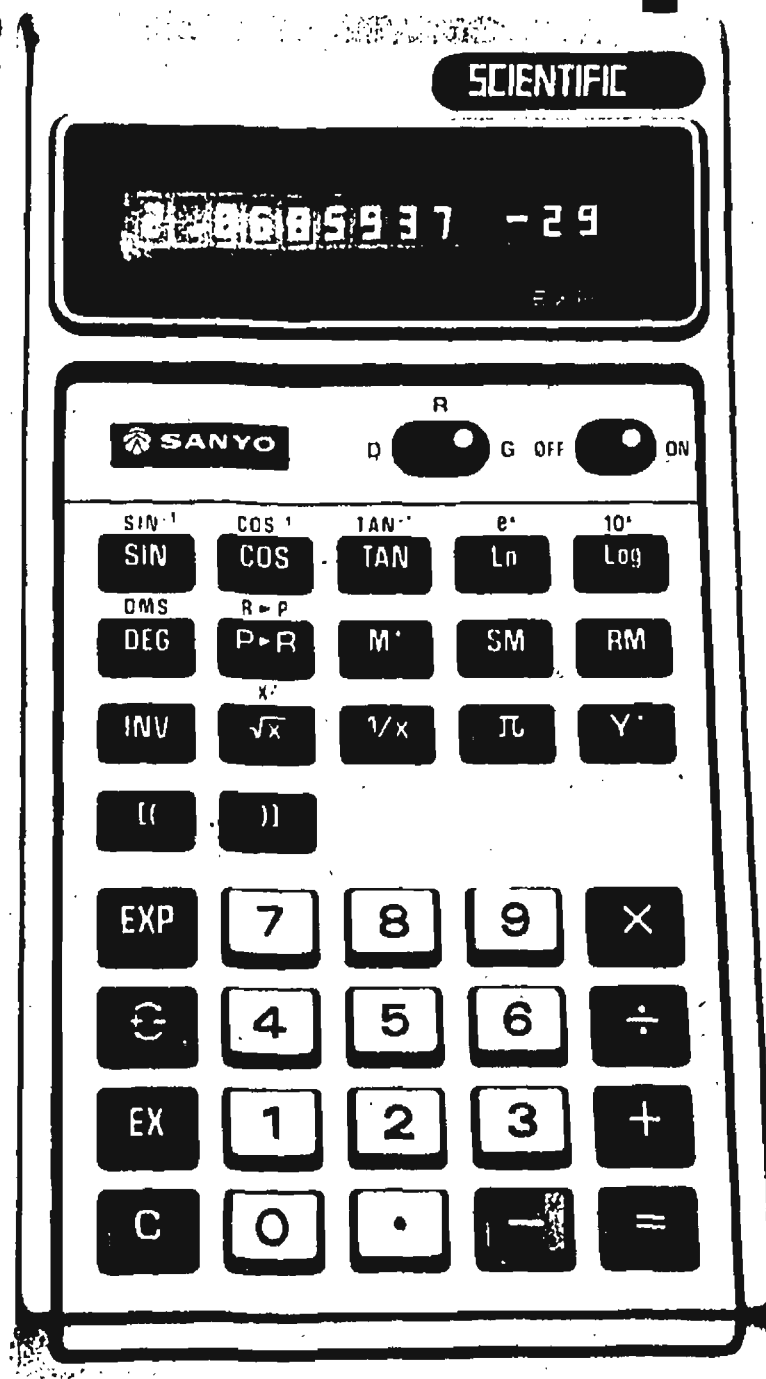
In our lives the form of love of which we are the most aware, that which is available to everyone is not that of Eros or of Cupid. Many are symbols which point in this direction, not that we need to look for erotism in aphrodisiacs, but rather in the most simple, at times, the most humbler gesture, the offering.

To cook, for oneself is always boring in the end; to cook for others, or better still for one another, that is certainly an act of love. Believe me there is no cuisine without love. □

Lee Perinet
for the French chef
Coppens de Northland

you get a lot on h.p.

Feature/Function	HP21 *	SANYO CZ0123
RPN Logic System	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Memory		
1 addressable registers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4 working registers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Display		
10 significant digits	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2 exponential digits	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
200 decade range	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Formatting, rounding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Trigonometric Functions		
Sine, cosine, tangent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SIN ⁻¹ , COS ⁻¹ , TAN ⁻¹	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Degrees/radians	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Trigonometric Modes		
decimal degrees	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
radians	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
grads	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Trigonometric Conversions		
Rectangular/polar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
decimal degrees/deg min sec	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
radians, grads/deg min sec	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
radians, grads/decimal degrees	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Logarithmic Functions		
Natural log & antilog	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Common log & antilog	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Exponential Functions		
Squares, square roots	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Raising numbers to a power	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Constants		
Pi (π)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other		
1/x	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
* from 'A buyers Guide to Hewlett Packard calculators' (1982-80711)		
Bigger Display	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Constant register for multiplication & division	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
x^2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
■ algebraic logic ■ parentheses		
X incl. 2 exponents		



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lou reed

everything but include some inside the record, which is really like, y'know, there's nothing illegal about telling you about the books. But those are heavy books, like Remingtons Pharmaceutical Sciences which is the one to get, is 30 bucks, I mean it weighs around 50 pounds. Is that an equivalent to (unintelligible)

No, what it is is the pharmacopia of the formula pedlars, which is kindergarten stuff and everything. What I'm saying to you is, Remingtons Pharmaceutical is all of that plus things you wouldn't dream of. How to make it yourself. Where to get the materials from. In other words, you go to a store and you say I'd like a pad made up for Dr John Smuck you know, you get John Smuck and a letter head and stationery, you mail it off to anyone of the company's listed, say I need this and this and this and that's that.

Jude: Ah, can we finish there Peter?

Oh Jude, I can't finish on a downer!

Oh, alright Lou.

Downers are very, ah, yin or yang whichever one is the chick, y'know, ah very non-productive. That's my own personal opinion, y'know I'm yet to meet anyone who takes downers who can do anything except maybe kind of drool and crawl around the floor. You know, but that's fine for chicks.

What about acid?

Acid is marijuana multiplied, it's boring!

Yeah, that's what Dylan said.

I don't give a fuck what Dylan said, I mean it makes me feel bad that he said that 'coz he might be agreeing with me, but who cares what I think about drugs? You each take your own. Do what ever you want, just don't get caught and I'm telling you how not to get caught because I've had opportunities to investigate various things.

I mean there's a lot of advantages playing rock n' roll and playing universities where they have a medical book centre and they say oh! Lou Reed and I say, haha, yes, where's the Merc index and the Merc manual. So I have the formulary and the pharmacopia, getting a PDRF to 1969 is kind of pointless because anything in it's been banned since then and isn't in there plus Remingtons has everything. You need Jokos, knock yourself out, write away to them, want to know where the Overfrual factory is? It's in Dalley Street. How do you find out? You looked it up in the back in the index. What does sig mean on a prescription, how do you write repeat in Latin. It depends how serious you are about a very serious subject.

At which point, we gave him over to Channel O!

Thanks to Stephen Charlesworth, Rock Editor, Farrago - Melbourne University; Paul Duve; Laurie McRae, Bronwyn and assorted other fellow travellers.

Peter Poynton

film and video workshops

Union Council at its last meeting ratified the establishment of the Union Film and Video Unit and as a result all Union members are now notified that they are eligible to participate in the unit's proposed workshops as well as use the equipment whenever it is available.

The Workshops will most likely commence during the period 18 - 30 August. They will be held weekly from then on and hopefully will be free. If too many students initially wish to participate during this semester, then either extra times and workshops will be arranged (if possible) or private instruction will be provided by the Unit's personnel whenever time permits. More final details on all

the arrangements will be publicised on Union Notice Boards and in leaflets as well as in Activities office, 1st Floor, Union Building.

For those who also wish to learn film-making possibly to go to complement their video skills, then they can join the 8mm Film-making workshops which will be conducted by Union Activities Committee most likely on Thursdays from early September. These workshops will involve payment of a small fee and some film costs. However the costs are no higher than for still photography. (If a fee is necessary for the Video workshops then this too will be as reasonable as possible)

Information on the Film-making Workshops can be gained from Activities Office, 1st Floor Union Building. Application forms are also available from the Office.

For those wishing to partake in the Video Workshops the procedure to be pursued is as follows:

Leave your name, address (or any easy point of contact) and telephone number at Union Office in an envelope marked Union Video Unit Workshops. In addition, please supply as fully as you can details of (a) the particular applications or uses for video that you have in mind for yourself or your group.

(There will be very little restriction here) (b) Suitable days and (two hour) periods within these during which you could attend workshops. (c) any previous experience (none is necessary).

The planning for the workshops will be modified according to what is disclosed by this information.

Bruce Dickson,
Interim Film & Video Unit Director.

finagle's laws

The entire generation of younger technologists seems to be wholly unaware (lunchroom hearsay notwithstanding) of the existential attributes that shape science. The fault lies squarely in a series of unfortunate deficiencies in the published literature that deals with these attributes (which, in formal epistemology are referred to as the Laws of Finagle, after Artemus Fainaguil, the early Irish natural philosopher). For example, the last intelligible reference to the Laws appeared as long ago as 1958 (!), in the April issue of the *Journal of Product Engineering* (!). Moreover, this trifling communication must be regarded as little more than an incomplete preliminary draft. A more recent formulation is believed to have been printed in the *Zeitschrift für Wissenschaftliche Einsobermannschaften*, Jena, Winter 1966. But that tedious monograph is written in Minoan pictographs so no one is certain that it in fact deals with Finagle's laws.

Thus, in furtherance of well-informed technology, it now seems desirable to present the Laws in their complete authoritative form. The following is the present official version.

First Law (as derived from the Book of Job and the later Second Law of Thermodynamics): Anything that can go wrong will.

Corollary 1: No matter what the result, there is always someone eager to misinterpret it.

Corollary 2: No matter what occurs, there is always someone who believes it happened according to his pet theory.

Second Law: In any collection of data, the entity that is most obviously correct, is the mistake.

Corollary 1: No one of whom help is asked will see the mistake.

Corollary 2: Everyone of whom help is not asked will see the mistake immediately.

Third Law: Experiments must be reproducible; they must all fail in the same way.

Corollary 1: First write the paper. Then insert the data.

Corollary 2: Technical brilliance is directly proportional to equipment ruined.

Corollary 3: In case of doubt, make it sound convincing.

Present Official Formulation



"In any problem, if one finds oneself doing an unending amount of work, the answer can be obtained by inspection."

Artemus Fainaguil

Fourth Law (or Law of the Imperative): Do not believe in miracles; rely on them.

Fifth Law: Information necessitating changes in experimental design will be found in the literature only after the experiment has been completed.

Corollary 1: In simple cases (i.e. all cases), where one obvious right way is opposed to one obvious wrong way, it is smarter to choose the wrong way right off. This puts you one step ahead of choosing the right way, which turns out to be the wrong way in any case.

Corollary 2: The more innocuous a change of experimental plans appears to be at first, the more the plans will have to be changed. Therefore it is always better not to change anything.

Corollary 3: When all parameters are finally used as they are, instead of as they were meant to be, it is always simpler to start all over.

Corollary 4: In any problem if one finds oneself doing an unending amount of work, the answer can be obtained by inspection.

Sixth Law: (The Sunday Blue Law) In computing any kind of data, no figures can be totalled correctly after 3 pm Friday.

Corollary 1: If data are given to one-hundredth or less of any unit, they cannot be totalled at all.

Corollary 2: The correct result is always self-evident at 10.15 Monday morning.

Seventh Law: After adding two weeks to a procurement schedule for unexpected delays, add two more weeks for the unexpected delays.

Eighth Law: (the original Law Finagle's Factor) In complex cases (i.e. all cases), any measured variable X can be made to agree with theory X' by simple addition of the Finagle factor K₁

$$X' = K_1 + X$$

Derivative 1 (Diddle's Factor): Whenever the Finagle factor K₁ does not produce agreement between theory and measurement, Diddle's factor K_d will; it is used as a coefficient for the measured variable:

$$X' = K_1 + K_d X$$

Derivative 2 (Fudge's Factor): Whenever both the Finagle and Diddle factors prove inadequate the situation may be saved by means of Fudge's factor K_f which multiplies the quadratic term:

$$X' = K_1 + K_d X + K_f X^2$$

(Note: the last two terms in the above equation obviously become negligible in enthusiastic summary reports of results, and in any case it is not good form to include them in published accounts. This makes theory elegantly equivalent to the pure Finagle constant and so makes your report independent of measurements, as it should be.)

Ninth Law: (the last Cosmic Axiom) Science is truth; do no be misled by facts.

Tenth Law: There are more horses' legs than horses; HA/H is everywhere greater than unity.

Paul Weiz

The Journal of College Science Teaching/December 1972

the saga of ZELMOK IX the greenboks



1. AND IT CAME TO PASS IN THOSE LEGENDARY TIMES THAT THERE ARRIVED IN THE LANDS OF THE NORTH KINGDOM A FEARSOME AND SWIFT BAND OF FOREIGN WARRIORS KNOWN AS THE GREENBOKS. THEY WERE THE PRIDE OF THEIR FATHERLAND WHERE A RACE KNOWN AS THE GREENIES TYRANNIZED THE OTHER INHABITANTS KNOWN AS REDS. THE REDS WERE GREATER IN NUMBER, BUT WERE WEAKER, AND USED AS A SLAVE FORCE.

THIS FOREIGN LAND WAS WIDELY HATED AMONGST THE FREELAND NATIONS AND KINGDOMS. BUT NOT SO IN BELKEZAREK THE DEVOUT NORTH KINGDOM. FOR THE DEVOUT ONE HIMSELF WAS SECRETLY A GREENIE AND OPRESSED THE REDS IN HIS OWN REALM. BELKEZAREK WELCOMED THE TOURING GREENBOKS WHO CAME FOR FRIENDLY COMPETITION WITH HIS OWN LOYAL WARRIORS. THE COMPETITION WAS CALLED "WZZ" WHICH MEANS "BLADDER-KICKING."



2. THE REVOLUTIONARY PUPILS OF THE CITADEL OF BOOKS WERE OF ONE MIND WITH THE FREELAND KINGDOMS. THEY HELD NO RESPECT FOR THE GREENBOKS NOR THEIR SYMPATHIZER, BELKEZAREK. THEY PLOTTED AND SCHEMED DISRUPTION.

4. AND A TERRIBLE THING WAS BELKEZAREK'S STATE OF URGENCY. NEVER HAD ANY OF THE TYRANTS AND LANDLORDS OF THE NORTH KINGDOM EVER KNOWN SUCH POWER IN THE HANDS OF ANY ONE GUARDIAN! EVEN ZELMOK WAS WORRIED!



3. BELKEZAREK HEARD OF THEIR PLANS THROUGH HIS MANY INFORMERS. HE DECIDED TO DECLARE A NEW TURANNY, A NEW LAW: THE "STATE OF URGENCY!"

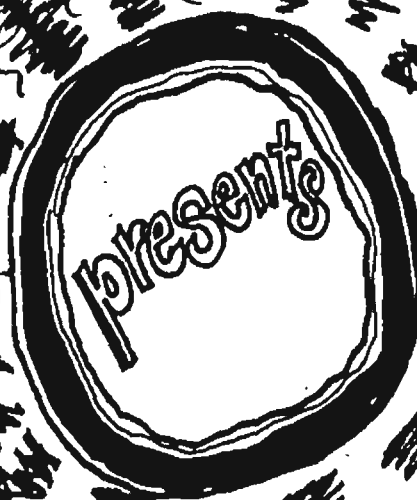


5. THE TIME OF TESTING ARRIVED FOR ZELMOK THE ELDER. IT WAS A MOMENT OF GREAT DRAMA. THE PUPILS OF THE CITADEL LOOKED TO HIM FOR LEADERSHIP. ELSE THEY WOULD FLOCK TO THE REVOLUTIONARIES. HIS REPLY WAS ONE OF CHARACTERISTIC DIPLOMACY: "I TOO ABHORE THE TYRANNY OF THE GREENIES OVER THE REDS. I SHALL MAKE NO PROTEST BY REFUSING TO ATTEND THE COMPETITION OF BLADDER-KICKING. BUT IT WAS NOT ENOUGH. UNDER THE STRESS OF THE STATE OF URGENCY, THE PUPILS WERE READY FOR ACTION AGAINST THE GREENBOKS AND THEIR SUPPORTERS. ZELMOK HAD FAILED HIS GREATEST TEST. WOULD THE GALLANT PUPILS PASS THEIR TEST? THERE WERE MANY OF THEM, YET THEY WERE A MINORITY AGAINST THE MIGHT OF BELKEZAREK AND HIS WARRIORS.

NEXT EPISODE: THE PUPILS THROW THEMSELVES AGAINST MASSIVE POWER. WILL THEY STOP WZZ?




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CREATIVE DANCE + CREATIVE
WRITING CLOSE AUG. 15
Booklets available at
UNION OFFICE
Enrol upstairs in Activities....

CREPERIE CONCERTS
daily 1 → 1.30pm
by blues, folk
and other
musicians.
COMING
Renée Geyer
MAYNE HALL....
BOMBER PERRIER
MIME SHOW
CEMENT BOX
LATE SEPTEMBER

ANNOUNCING
the all new 
every Friday night, the Creperie
closes, guaranteed to be unexpected, always
different, and even absurd! ★
★ THEATRE ★ MUSIC ★ GAMES ★ SILLY ★ ROCK'N' ROLL ★
★ POEMS ★

Activities and Campus Entertainment presents
JOSE FELICIANO
Saturday September 6 8-15pm
FESTIVAL HALL Tickets 45-70
(Students) \$2-50
Tickets at Union Agency + Festival Hall



THE LEARNING
EXCHANGE
**DOLLAR
DANCE**
with
'MOONLIGHT
& PLANET'
PADDOINGTON HALL
AUGUST 16

Photographic
Exhibition
'TIME and SPACE'
AUG 15 by Greg. Weight
till Sept 4. Roger Scott.

JEANNIE
LEWIS
WAS
GREAT

ACTIVITIES DANCE
with
MOONLIGHT
\$11.00
8-1am
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13
Main Refectory.

